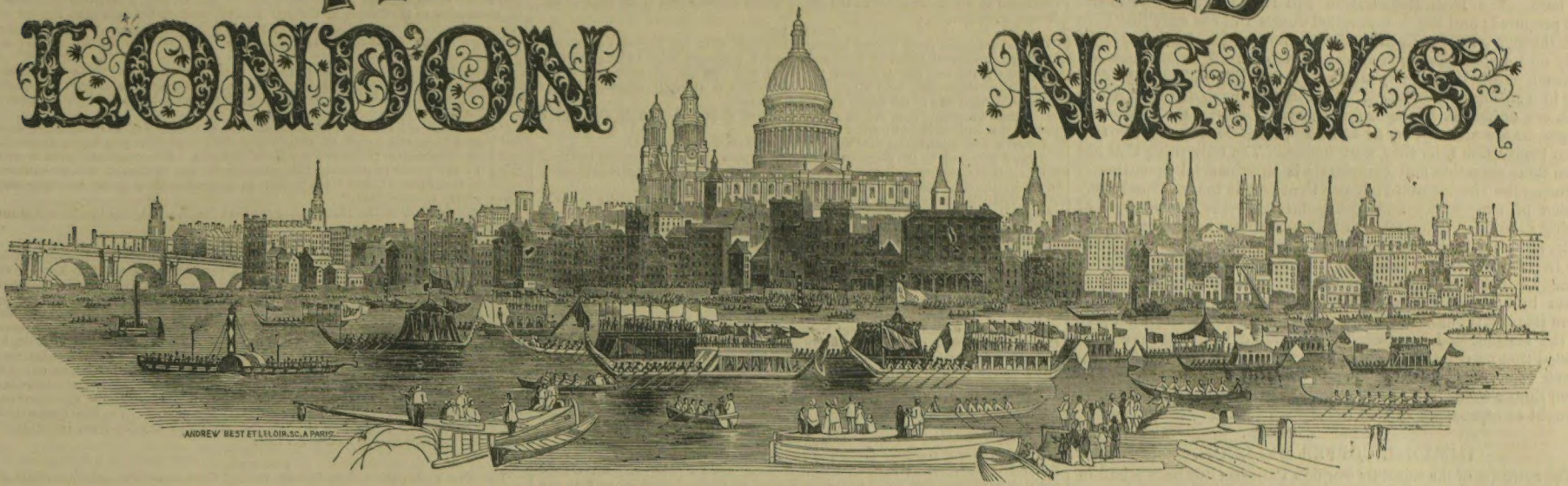


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

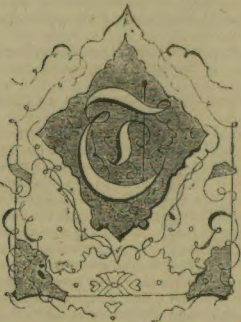


No. 100, Vol. IV.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

LEGISLATIVE DELAYS.



Government seems to adopt as a principle of all that the country is most anxious to see settled. In speaking of Government, we are not singling out that of any one party above another, for, unfortunately, we have been compelled to discover the same defect in all. And, strange, enough they all seem to have the same modes of getting rid of a difficulty, and securing that first of all objects—postponement. A few of these approved methods we propose to notice; one of the chief of them is that important crisis of the Session, called the "Easter Recess," which commences on Tuesday next. The "Easter Recess" is the weapon which Secretaries of State and First Lords of the Treasury use with great effect in prostrating such bills and measures as promise to make too much progress in the first two months of the Session. There is an unlimited license given to mere motions, which produce a certain amount of debating, and not much besides; but actual measures which are embodied in bills, and are before the House, cannot be permitted to get on too fast, and at a certain stage of their career are liable to a sudden pull up by the "Easter Recess," which, though in fact a mere holiday of a few days or a week, has some occult qualities in its "before" and "after," which make it very fatal to the promising buds of legislation, which are gradually to unfold themselves to full-blown Acts of Parliament. The "Easter Recess" first begins to be heard of about the end of the third week of the session, when some honourable member, beginning to have his fears as to a measure that is evidently lagging behind, asks the "right honourable baronet" when he thinks the said measure will be proceeded with? The right honourable baronet replies, with perfect politeness, that from the state of public business, he is apprehensive it cannot be brought on again till "after the Easter Recess." If another measure is wanted, but has not yet been introduced, and a question put as to the time when it is probable it will be brought in, the answer is again, "as ready as the borrower's cap," not before the "Easter Recess." If an independent member originates a bill himself at the commencement of the session, and it becomes—as it is pretty sure to be—impeded till about the middle of March, it is infallibly brought to a full stop by the "Easter Recess." Inquiries pending, communications in progress, everything at the approach of this period is dropped, with a promise of revival "after Easter," which sometimes is the case, and sometimes not. The "Recess" is in fact like a stream that disappears in the earth to rise again at a distance; it takes everything down with it, and some of them may come up again; but the chances are that much goes down that thereafter never becomes visible to mortal eye. We have never known "Easter" play a more distinguished part than it has in the legislation of this year. It has been the plea of making no progress with almost every measure the Government has before Parliament. The Poor Law Amendment Bill is thus postponed, and several others, although the measure we have named was brought in at the very opening of the session, and received strong support from all parties. The Factory Bill is delayed by Ministerial difficulties, with which we are bound to say that "Easter" has nothing to do.

There are several other pleas of delay for a legislative "folding of the hands to rest." As soon as the effect of the "Easter Recess" begins to cease, and the bills that were paralyzed by it are beginning to acquire a little activity of motion, we find another rock à-head in the shape of the "Whitsun holidays." They are, however, of less duration and of less importance; but we have not long got clear of them before we arrive at "the advanced period of the session," a phrase of portentous import, which begins to be heard about the second week in June. At an "advanced period of the session" it is useless to bring in new bills, equally useless to go on with old ones, and the first half of the session having been wasted is made a good and valid reason for wasting the other. As July begins to fade into August, weariness of a daily attendance in the House of Commons takes full possession of the souls of country gentlemen; they "dream" if they do not absolutely "babble" of green fields; visions of the "moors" float before their eyes, with September in not remote perspective; others are anxious to wash away the dust and vexation of Parliament-street and politics at a watering place—unequivocal symptoms of a move are visible, and every thing tells that the "London season" is over, and that Ministers and their measures—

Arcadians both, are left
To the Greek kalends of another session;

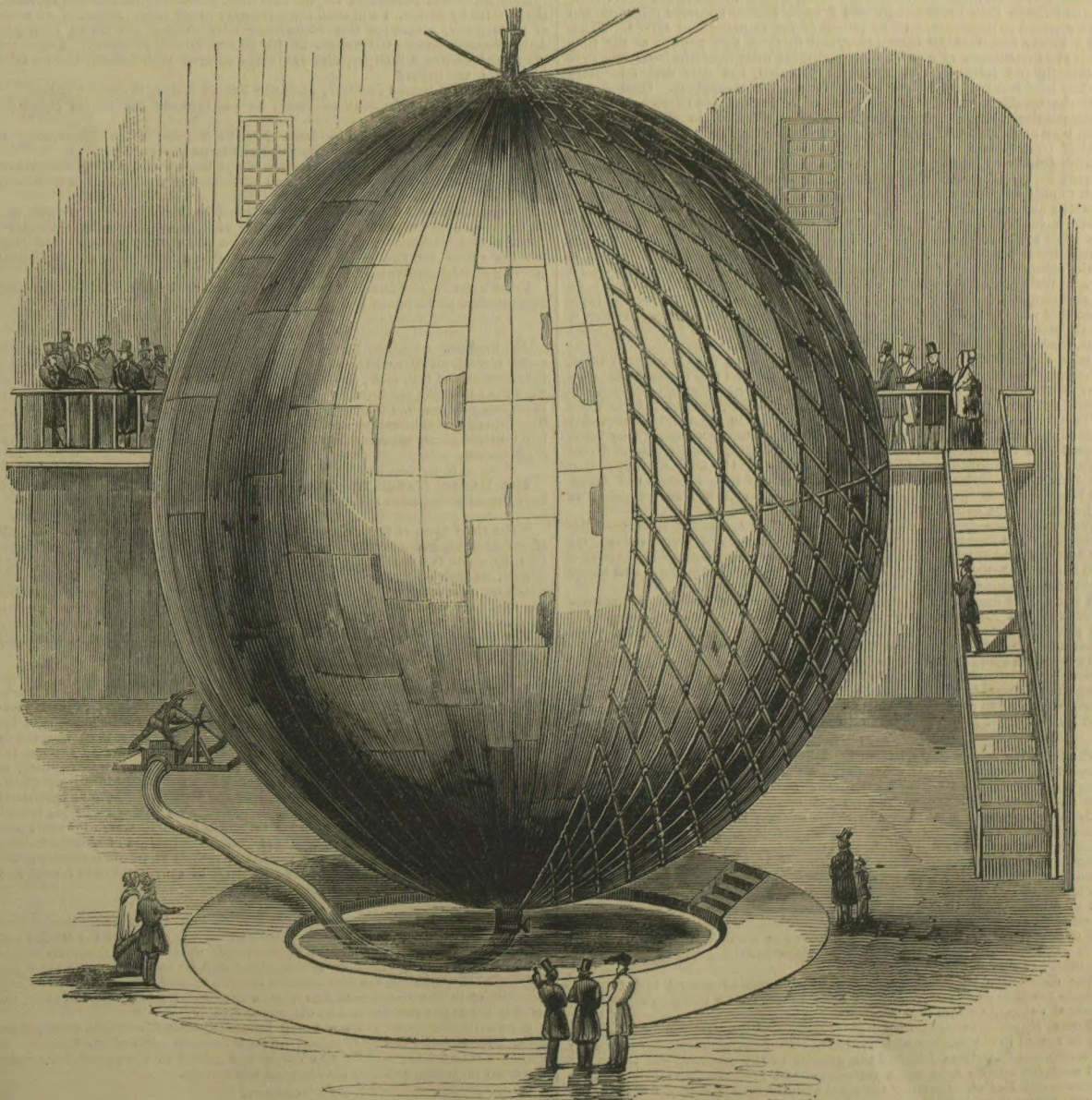
that other session to pass away with much the same waste of time and penury of actual work or progress.

We do not think we have at all over-stated the case, and might bear out our assertions by detailed proof, were it necessary. It only remains to trace, if we can, the effects of such procrastination. One of the most evident consequences is a vast accumulation of business at the end of the session that must be attended to, and there being but little time left to discuss these measures in, they are passed almost without discussion. Crude and ill-digested measures thus become the laws by which society must be governed; the defects are discovered as soon as they are put in force; some blunder is detected that makes the whole act useless, or some omission that deprives it of its chief value; and the people being vexed by the operation of such enactments, with great reason tax the Legislature with neglect, or incapacity.

It is doubtless necessary that there should be some periods of relaxation for law-makers as well as others, and we have no objection to the "Easter Recess" as one of them; its length is not great, and includes within it the most solemn of the days celebrated by the Church, and respected by all Christians. At such a time it is right there should be a suspension for a while of the struggles and contentions between men and men as to the things on which they differ, in order that they may better remember the greater matters, in which it is to be hoped they agree. But it is a just ground of complaint that the "Easter Recess" is made something more than a holiday. Its recurrence is in every session made an excuse for staying the progress of measures for an indefinite time, dropping them before it begins, and not taking them up again for some time after it is over. It comes over the Parliament annually like a kind of eclipse, the total darkness of which is preceded and followed by a

twilight, during which the ordinary business of a Legislature cannot be carried on. There are measures that have for years been lingering about the precincts of Parliament, hovering about it like the condemned spirits in the "Inferno" of Dante—their wailings and mutterings audible to the ear, but never taking a visible or tangible shape; if they did cross the threshold in a bodily form it was only to perish prematurely of an "Easter Recess," or, escaping that, to die off under the annual legislative blight that comes on at "the advanced period of the session," beneath which the bills and acts of busy or would-be busy members "do all fade as a leaf," to revive in the following year, and in the following year to meet perhaps the self-same destiny. Without abolishing the usage which has set apart this period as a holiday, we are convinced that a remedy might be found for some of the evils that arise from it in the shape of hindrance to public business. The "margin" now left before and after it need not be made quite so wide, nor its approach be so soon anticipated. We do not see why a Government should not at least be prepared at the beginning of the session with all the measures it intends to propose during its progress, and, commencing at once, carry them through with only the legitimate delay that may be caused by discussion.

Such miscarriages and overturns as the Factory Bill has met with, as they cannot be foreseen, cannot, of course, be provided for; but with respect to the general run of measures in which the Government is expected to take the initiative, they might be commenced at a much earlier period than they are. Let us take the Government bills of the present session as examples. There has only been one "monster debate" which was avowedly a party one—that on Ireland; it is now close on Easter, and of the bills originated by the Government, Sir James Graham's Poor Law Amendment Act has scarcely got into Committee, and stands postponed till "after Easter." The Factory Bill only got as far as



IMMENSE GASSER BALLOON, AT PARIS.—See next page.

its second clause it broke down, is to be withdrawn, and will be introduced again with all the battle to be fought over *de novo*. The Irish Registration Bill is announced, but is not yet proposed; and the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill has only just been got through the Committee of the Lords, who, however, when they do set about doing business dispatch it off hand; they got through more than ninety clauses of this bill on Tuesday evening in a sitting of four hours. All the Government measures, in fact, are either yet to be brought forward, are in their very first stages, or are actually, as in the case of the Factory Bill, farther from completion than they were before. The only thing that has been done smoothly and completely is the financial operation of reducing the Three-and-a-half per Cents. It is the continual alternation of expectation and disappointment—the expectation of seeing something done, and the disappointment of finding no results, produced that tend to weaken the confidence of the people in the Legislature. We should wish the Legislature itself to apply the remedy, which it is more especially in the power of a Government to effect by bringing in its measures at once, and proceeding with them steadily, though without hurry. If they began at an earlier part of the session, and proceeded more methodically, we are persuaded that its close would not exhibit so long a list of bills abandoned, intentions unperformed, and evils left without a remedy—three things which are so frequently, and with too much justice, brought as reproaches against the British House of Commons.

IMMENSE COPPER BALLOON.

The curiosity of the scientific world in Paris has just been raised to the boiling point by the construction of a vast balloon of copper, which is so far completed as to be exhibited to the public. The constructor of this huge work is M. Marey-Monge; and should his anticipations be realised as to the practicability of employing this balloon for purely scientific purposes—as an electrical and magnetic phenomena—M. Arago will introduce it to the French Institute.

This balloon is completely composed of sheets of copper, the 200th part of an inch in thickness. The idea of the construction of a metal balloon originated with Lavoisier in 1760; and subsequently, in 1784, another metal balloon was constructed by Guyton de Morveau. In the present balloon, the sheets of copper, united by bands, like the ribs of a melon, have been soldered by de Richemont's *auto-genous* process. They occupy an extent of about 1500 yards. The balloon itself is about ten yards in diameter, and weighs 800 pounds, and will contain 100 pounds of hydrogen gas.

It is stated in the Parisian journals, that M. Dupuis Delcourt, the celebrated French aeronaut, will shortly make an ascent in this balloon. The main object proposed by its constructor, M. Marey-Monge, is the power of directing balloons by a system which he has developed in a memoir submitted to the French Academy. One of the advantages gained by the substitution of copper for silk, or other fibrous material, is that the metal will prevent the escape of gas, so that the aeronaut may remain a long time in the air, and thus be enabled to study the constant atmospheric currents. It is likewise proposed to employ this balloon in deciding whether it is possible to prevent hail, which is due to the electricity of the clouds. Thus, as the balloon may be kept suspended a long time in the atmosphere, if it were connected with the earth by a metal wire, it would thus conduct the electricity from the clouds, and thereby prevent the formation of hail, so destructive to agriculture. This idea of rendering a balloon a *paragrêle* is ingenious enough, and we shall be happy to witness its execution. Nevertheless, we have yet to learn the advantage of metal over varnished silk, which has been brought to great perfection in this country, by our veteran aeronaut, Mr. Green, in the construction of his balloons. Altogether, we fear this Copper Balloon will prove another "Aerial Machine,"—a very negative merit.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, March 26.

SPAIN.

The accounts received to day from all parts of Spain are truly distressing—the reign of the innocent Baby Queen, Isabella the Second, is stained with blood in every act, in every step; not content with the wholesale massacres of Alicant and Valencia, persons of respectability, whose only crime was a hatred to Narvaez and Bravo, were barbarously slaughtered, on the 18th, at Barcelona; on that day, a notary, two merchants, and a colonel, were shot; with difficulty were three females saved from the same fate; they, however, have been condemned, two to six years' imprisonment, and the other to two years. Oh! Narvaez and Bravo show great energy and bravery against unarmed prisoners, but when opposed to men—prepared to act—they are cringing and servile. Thus, it is a known fact, that by their order, and in their own papers, at the time under the surveillance of a strict Censorship, the most injurious invectives were continually put forth against England; accused, not only with fomenting the late insurrection, but finding money to feed the insurgents. Immediately after the breaking out of the insurrection in Alicant and Carthage, most of the political chiefs, the obsequious servants of Narvaez, in their proclamations, insinuated that they were the result of English intrigue. The political chief of Grenada went so far as to publish that he had positive intelligence that English gold had been received for the use of the insurgents. Mr. Bulwer, indignant at such bare-faced calumnies, lost no time in calling on the Government to contradict these statements, and demanding a reproof of the functionaries who had made them. Bravo—how the name suits the man—Bravo made evasive answers; he was afraid that the political chiefs would openly declare that they acted under his orders; but Mr. Bulwer becoming peremptory in his demands, Bravo was obliged to yield; and the following circular was addressed to all the political chiefs:—"The Queen, having seen that some political chiefs have, in their published speeches or addresses, alluded to the British nation, on the occasion of the revolt of Alicant and Carthage, has been pleased to command that you shall take care not to make, in your administrative documents, the slightest allusion, directly or indirectly, to foreign powers; for such incalculable, made upon vague and unauthenticated rumours, are of a nature to compromise the friendly relations which unite her Majesty with her august allies, embarrass the march of the Government in its political and international relations, create popular antipathy and rancour, repugnant to civilization and the general interests." Now, mind, the circular only forbids England to be insulted in "administrative documents;" the political chiefs, in their intercourse with those placed under their surveillance, are at liberty to say whatever they think proper! And this is the result of the Quadruple Alliance, and the too-celebrated "non-intervention-intervention" of Lord Palmerston!! It is to be hoped that Mr. Bulwer will watch narrowly every movement of both Narvaez and Bravo. Let him be assured, that, by decisive language, these men will be compelled to do justice to Great Britain.

We have letters from Madrid to the 19th; they contradict the report that Bonet had made disclosures seriously affecting Madoz and his colleagues. On the 21st Christina reached Aranjuez; we have as yet no accounts of her interview with her royal daughter and the ministers. Roncali, on the 15th, was still before Carthage, making preparations for besieging it.

A telegraphic despatch received at Madrid states that Almeida had surrendered, and that the Queen of Portugal had pardoned the 600 men that formed the garrison, allowing passports to be delivered to such as demanded them. What a contrast to the conduct of the innocent Queen of Spain!

Andalusia is again overrun by robbers; on the 2d the diligence from Madrid to Seville was stopped near to Cordova, and the passengers stripped of every thing they possessed. Amongst the booty the banditti got hold of some valuable jewels belonging to a Belgian nobleman, Count de Merode, and a cane mounted with brilliants, the property of General O'Donnell.

ITALY.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed to one of our papers:—"Naples, March 14th. Our festivities have been much reduced, owing to the death of the King's sister. The Austrian, Russian, and Prussian members gave splendid fêtes; and, since Lent began, we have had some delightful musical parties at Lady Strachan's and Mrs. Ramsay's. The weather has been throughout the winter most beautiful, and several English yachts, as well as the Crusader, belonging to the Count de Syracuse, have made the bay very animated. Several matches have taken place between the yachts of Messrs. Delafeld, Flemming, Flemming, junior, and Berney; but, with one or two exceptions, the Crusader has had the victory."

I mentioned some time since that Ragusa had been visited with a severe shock of an earthquake at the end of February last. I now learn that on the 2nd of the present month Ragusa was again visited with this dreadful calamity. Such was the destruction of property that cabins had been constructed without the town to house the helpless poor.

The disaffection in the Papal States has become so general that Cardinal Spinola has been compelled to send in his resignation; he has been replaced by Cardinal Vianelli Casoni.

Rome, March.—This city may well be comprised amongst the most fluctuating in regard to the number of its visitors. With the commencement of Lent quietness and departures followed the gaieties of the carnival, but within the last week the arrivals were again numerous, and particularly of English from Florence and Naples. Certainly the sport afforded by the Earl of Chesterfield's hounds causes them infinite delight, as fox and wild boar hunting is much resorted to, as well as horse-racing. A steeple chase has also recently taken place with all the pomp of a Hyde-park display. The *beau monde* has lately been much engrossed by a *mesalliance* of the Duke Caffarelli with a butcher's widow

of great personal attractions. The law of inheritance is the same as in England, and as the Duke de Caffarelli is one of the most ancient nobles, the affair has caused an uncommon sensation. The Duke has been obliged to resign his command in the *garde noble* of the Pope, which is composed of the *dile* of the Roman noblesse.

GERMANY.

It would appear, from Vienna letters of the 14th, that the Emperor of Russia has not given up all hopes of bringing about a marriage between the Princess Olga, of Russia, and the Archduke Stephen; and that for this purpose he will visit Vienna some time next May. The Archduke is strongly attached to the Duchess, who is one of the finest women in Europe.

It is again reported that Prince Albert will visit Coburg before the end of the month, but will make but a short stay.

Count Solms Roddeheim died on the 18th, at Assenheim, aged 44. It was reported in the German diplomatic circles that the expiring treaty of Munich-Gratz, which was concluded for ten years, between the Powers interested in the partition of Poland, was to be renewed.

The following is an extract from the *Post Ampt Gazette*:—"In order to avoid giving to the Russian Government pretexts for adopting rigorous measures against the Jews, the Rabbis of the frontier governments have put up a notice, declaring that every Jew engaged in smuggling should be read out of the synagogue. All Jews aware of such acts are to inform against the persons engaged in them, under the pain of being subjected to the same penalty. This threat will be attended with benefit, as the Polish or Russian Jews fear spiritual punishment more than the knout."

SWITZERLAND.

Letters have been received from Valais, dated March 17. They state that two Councillors of State of the canton have been sent to Ardon, where serious disturbances had broken out. A conflict had taken place between "La jeune et la vieille Suisse." The combatants had no other weapons than sticks and stones, and several persons were wounded. It appeared certain that the Curé of Rivas was the cause of the tumult, and fearful of being arrested he fled. There was found in his house a large quantity of arms and ammunition. On the 13th all was quiet at Ardon.

FRANCE.

Within the last few days several of our diplomatists have been in close conference. Yesterday, as early as eleven o'clock, Lord Cowley and M. Guizot were closeted, and the same afternoon several of the ambassadors met at the house of the Duke de Sierra-Capriola, ambassador from the court of Naples. It is said that Spain and Turin were the subjects of deliberation.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on Saturday, it was given as certain that M. Guizot had received despatches from London, announcing that Lord Aberdeen has recalled Mr. Pritchard from Tahiti.

Admiral Hamelin will embark at Brest on board the "Ariane" for Tahiti. On his arrival there he will hoist his flag in the frigate "Uranie." M. Gabriel Delessert, ten years a Prefet, and eight years a Prefet of the Police, has been raised to the dignity of a Peer of France. M. Delessert is universally beloved. He is a gentleman of the strictest honour and finest sentiments.

An English and French Company has been formed for laying down a railroad direct from Paris to Strasbourg, by Meaux, Chateau-Thierry, Chalons, Nancy, Lunéville, Rheims, and Metz.

The Duchess of Rohan died on Sunday last in Paris. Marshal Soult, by the death of the King of Sweden, has become the sole survivor of the eighteen Field Marshals created by Napoleon at the Camp of Boulogne in 1804.

The responsible editor of the Legitimist paper, *La Nation*, has been condemned at the Assizes to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 6000 francs, for articles against the reigning dynasty.

A Royal Prize, of 4000 francs, will be added to the other prizes to be run for at the Caen races. This will make the prizes amount to 10,500 francs, independent of the trotting-match for 400 francs.

Professor Ross has discovered at Milo, not far from the place where the admirable Venus, now at the Louvre, was found, some Christian catacombs, which, according to appearances, are as ancient as the first foundation of Christianity. They are the first catacombs that have been discovered in Greece.

The following extract from the report made to the Chamber by the Marquis de Lagrange will be found instructive to all our countrymen who intend residing in France:—"Since last session an unfortunate season has suddenly raised the price of common wine. Whilst at the places of production the hectolitre was sold at from 100 to 150 per cent. above the prices of last vintage, some merchants of the capital have only increased their prices from 15 to 20 per cent., that is to say, that the quality of the wines has deteriorated, and that the practice of adulteration has increased in proportion as the wine has become higher in price. The increased number of seizures confirms this truth. In 1842, there were 100, and in 1843, 130; and it is worthy of remark that this increase only commenced in the last six months of 1843. It is not, however, the number of seizures that is alone worthy of remark, but the considerable quantity of adulterated liquid, as much as 1000 casks of wine being seized at the same time. In 1842, 408 hectolitres were seized, and in 1843, 3168. The quantity is therefore nearly eight times more in 1843 than in the preceding year, and is far greater than the total of the quantities seized in the nine preceding years. The results, for 1844, are still more alarming. Up to the 20th of March, 735 casks, containing 1627 hectolitres, were seized; the seizures of wine sent from Rouen to Paris, were composed of 1000 casks, all adulterated. The wine trade in the department of the Seine, is at present most frightfully demoralised."

To-morrow will be represented at the Grand Opera, Halévy's new opera, "Lazarone," the libretto by St. George. The same evening Mario and Corally will dance the Polka. Immediately after "Lazarone," Donizetti's "Miserere" and "Ave Maria" will be put in rehearsal. Cerito, after remaining a few days with us, but not appearing on the stage, has left for Brussels, *en route* for London. Camillo Sivori leaves us the beginning of next month for London.

Last night was performed for the first time, Auber's opera of "La Sylphide," the libretto by Scribe. I will send some remarks in my next. Albertini, an actor of some merit, makes his first appearance next week at the Opéra Comique. Labache took his farewell benefit at the Italian Opera, yesterday. I need not say the house was a bumper, and the stage covered with laurels, thrown from boxes, pit, and gallery.

Mademoiselle Nissen decidedly quits the French Italian Opera for Milan. Liets is expected next week in Paris; he has engaged the Italian Opera for four nights.

The Earl of Westmoreland has been elected a member of the Conservatory of Music of Vienna, and his compositions placed in its library. Rossini has composed a cantata for the fête in honour of the 300th anniversary of Tasso's birthday, which has just taken place at Turin. Pacini has written an opera, called "L'Ebrida," for the Scala.

An opera, called "Pascal Bruno," composed by Mr. Hatton, a pianist, and formerly chorus-master at Drury Lane, has been most successful in Vienna—Staudigl and Mademoiselle Lutzer sustained the principal characters. Mr. Hatton was called five times. This triumph of an English artist before the severely critical amateurs of Vienna, is an event.

Verde's opera, "Hernani," was well received at Venice. Derivas obtained great success at Parma in Mercadante's "La Regente."

PORTUGAL.

The Peninsular steamer Liverpool, Captain Evans, reached Southampton at seven o'clock on Thursday morning, with Lisbon and other mails. She left Gibraltar on the 17th inst., Cadix the 18th, Lisbon the 21st, Oporto the 23d, and Vigo the 24th. She has brought thirteen passengers and a cargo of oranges. The Liverpool was overdue two days, and, therefore, her arrival is most opportune. She brings no political news of the least interest. Upon the subject of the late insurrectionary movements, the papers and letters now received are exceedingly barren.

HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, MARCH 22.—The Java papers to the 25th of November last have the following news:—

"Batavia, Nov. 17, 1843.

"The chief town of Grisee was visited on the night of the 1st instant a little after midnight, and on the afternoon of the 5th, at half-past two, by dreadful fires, by which it was reduced to ashes, with the exception of the old town. 2075 houses, of which 99 were of stone, are destroyed; in the Nine Vramponges, which were consumed, 6000 persons are hereby reduced to the greatest distress, and four lives were lost. The loss in houses, clothes, furniture, merchandise, silver, copper, coin and notes, cattle, &c., is estimated at 265,000 florins.

The *Staats Courant* contains the promulgation of the financial law lately passed by the Chamber, and sanctioned by the King.

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM.—Everything appears to be going on perfectly tranquil in Stockholm. The late King does not appear to have contemplated a fatal result, having left no will. A good deal of conjecture is hazarded as to the amount of his property. As Prince of Ponte Corvo he was known to have been immensely rich; but the great efforts he made with his private fortune to support the Swedish funds at the period of his election to the dignity of Crown Prince, in addition to the heavy sums of money supposed to have been judiciously distributed about the period of his royal predecessor's decease, must have materially diminished his property. The late King was, moreover, unlucky in his investments. He died possessed of immense estates in Sweden, which for years past have barely yielded an income sufficient to defray the charges of administration. This has led to the belief that the purchase of estates at prices infinitely above their intrinsic value, was a merely indirect mode of conciliating the favour and fidelity of their former possessors.

TURKEY.

Private letters from Constantinople of the 7th inst. announce that no answer had yet been received to the note presented to the Divan by the British and French Ambassadors. The Turkish Ministers had made several proposals during the preceding week to effect an arrangement without complying with the terms demanded of them; but the ambassadors steadily refused to abate an iota of their demand, or to be satisfied with less than a firman. Little doubt, therefore, existed but that the Porte would be obliged to comply.

A considerable opposition was being formed against Riza Pasha amongst the other Ministers of the Porte, joined by an influential party of the Ulemas. It was even asserted that the Sultana Valide had joined in the opposition against the court favourite, and that his downfall was certain.

GREECE.

The Greek Observer of the 10th inst. states, that the moment the last article of the constitution was voted by the assembly, *utras* in favour of the constitution and the King resounded through the hall and in the galleries reserved to the public, and all the assistants waved their *fez* and hats in the air in token of joy.

The crowd, preceded by the bands of the garrison, repaired to the palace, and the King and Queen having appeared at the balcony, were saluted with enthusiastic acclamations. His Majesty thanked the people, and said, "Rejoice with you at the completion of the Constitution." The citizens afterwards proceeded in succession to the houses of Colonel Kalergi and of the principal leaders of the revolution of the 3rd of September, and loudly cheered them. In the evening all the coffee-houses were illuminated, and public order was not for an instant disturbed.

The next day the charter was read again in the Assembly, and some alterations in the decision were made. A deputation of twenty-four members was then chosen to carry it immediately to the King. M. Mavrocordato, its President, presented it to His Majesty, who replied—

"Gentlemen,—I receive with pleasure the draught of the Constitution, and feel bound to express to you my satisfaction for the wisdom you have exhibited, and your devotedness to me and my Royal Consort. Being anxious to do every thing in my power to promote the prosperity of the nation, I will attentively examine that draught, and lose no time in communicating to the Assembly the result of my observations."

The Malta Mail of the 15th announces that the King signed the Constitution on the 11th.

CORFU.

Prince George of Cambridge, attended by the Hon. Captain James Macdonald, aide-de-camp, has returned to Corfu from a tour in the Neapolitan and Papal States; he passed three weeks at Naples, and his Royal Highness is expected shortly to visit England. Lady Seaton and Lady Pettrizzupola have given several balls. Prince George of Cambridge gave a ball on the anniversary of his father's birth-day, the splendour of which, with the beauty of the ladies, exceeds all description; it was very numerous attended. The officers of the 97th Regt. have also given two balls, and nothing was left undone by Lieutenant-Colonel Lockyer and the officers of the regiment for the comfort and amusement of their guests. The Royal Artillery and the Royal Engineers have issued invitations for next Tuesday. Lady Seaton intends commemorating Prince George's birthday on the 26th instant, by a similar entertainment at the palace. The fourth session of the seventh parliament opened on the 1st, and his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner gave his speech on the 4th inst.

AMERICA.

The New York packet ship, Patrick Henry, Captain Delano, which arrived at Liverpool on Monday morning last, has put us in possession of New York papers to the 6th instant inclusive, her day of sailing. She has made a very good voyage of 18½ days.

The President has appointed, *pro tem*, the Hon. J. Nelson, Attorney-General of the United States, to the office of Secretary of State, and Commodore J. Warrington, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, to that of secretary of the Navy, vacant by the melancholy accident on board the Princeton. In communicating the event, officially, to the House of Representatives, the President expresses his deep grief and regret, and entirely acquits the officers and crew of the ship from all blame. It is hinted that Mr. Upshur's office will probably be offered to Mr. Calhoun.

Both Houses of the State of Maryland have passed the bill providing for the interest due and accruing on the State Debts. Anti-repudiation seems thus to be really making progress.

The Liverpool packet-ship New York arrived out at New York on the 5th inst.

Congress and the people can scarcely be said to have yet recovered from the national shock experienced by the frightful and fatal calamity on board the steam frigate Princeton. The funeral of all the deceased—a public one—took place at Washington on Saturday, every place in the city being closed on the solemn occasion. It is somewhat remarkable that the life of the President Tyler was placed in imminent danger on returning from the ceremony, owing to the horses attached to his carriage taking fright and running away. A similar accident occurred to the carriage of the French Minister, but happily no personal injury was received. The horses were probably terrified by the firing of cannon. Several of the newspapers having stated that the gun which burst was manufactured in England, it may be as well to contradict the rumour. The English-made gun was on board; but the fatal monster cannon, which produced such horrible destruction, was made at a foundry near New York. It was fifteen feet long, had a bore of twelve inches diameter, weighed ten tons, carried a ball of 230lbs., and required 45lbs. of powder for a full charge.

In the event of Mr. Calhoun participating in the Government, some singular changes in Oregon and Texas policy might be anticipated. It is said that the advocates of taking military possession of the Oregon were ready to accept the terms, and that they would therefore vote for the annexation of Texas to the United States. The Legislature of Massachusetts has instructed the senators and representatives in Congress from that State to vote against the annexation of Texas.

Mr. Fox, late Minister Plenipotentiary of the British Government, is expected to remain in Washington until the 30th of June. The *Tribune* says that President Tyler was, and is, about to marry the elder Miss Gardiner, daughter of David Gardiner, Esq., who was killed on board the Princeton.

In the Pennsylvania Legislature, things for the first time look a little more promising—for a resolution "directing the Committee on Ways and Means to bring in a bill to provide for the sale of the public works, for the purpose of meeting the interest, and reducing the principal of the Pennsylvania State Debt" was carried in the house by 48 yeas against 45 nays. This has produced a rise in Pennsylvania Fives, which left off at 70½ to 71. There are now three propositions in the Pennsylvania Legislature. Thus, in the house—1. By the Committee of Ways and Means, to raise sufficient by augmented taxation. 2. Mr. Mounfort's Bill for Direct Taxation also. 3. The resolution in favour of selling the Public Works, adopted as above named. The Senate, however, has adopted a report adverse to the sale of the public works. The best prospect for a repayment of the interest of the Pennsylvania debt must be derived from a sale of these works, as, in such an event, the people may not object to a moderate tax to pay the remainder. The works would not probably be sold for less than 20,000,000 dollars.

Letters received from Havannah, state that there have been negro insurrections on six estates at Cardenas, Cuba. Many lives were lost, but the Government suppresses all the particulars.

The insurrection in Cuba, says a private letter, "is a concerted movement. Planters and overseers are flying into the cities. Many whites have been killed; some of the overseers have been boiled to death in sugar coppers. Houses have been burnt, and the revolt is spreading. Troops are gone to the disturbed districts."

THE WEST INDIES.

The Royal West India mail-packet, Severn, Captain Vincent, arrived at her moorings at Southampton on Sunday morning, and landed her mails, which were forwarded to London by the next train. She brings dates from La Guayra Feb. 5th, Trinidad 16th, Cuba 19th, Demerara 19th, Barbadoes 21st, Jamaica and St. Kitt's, 23rd, Grenada 25th, St. Thomas's 29th, Bermuda 26th, and Fayal March 16th. She also brings on freight 2000 dollars, 17½ ounces gold dust, 397 ounces silver bullion, 310 ounces of gold bullion, and a few passengers.

The papers received by this steamer contain very little news of interest. In the Jamaica House of Assembly, the Import Duties' Bill had been read a third time and passed. Fears were entertained that, owing to the drought, there would be a considerable deficiency in the sugar crop this season. The Right Rev. Dr. Spencer, Lord Bishop of Jamaica, held his first ordination on the 18th of February, in the Cathedral Church of Spanish Town. Among the distinguished characters who were present on this occasion were his Excellency Lord Elgin, Major General Berkeley and family, Lady Charlotte Bruce, the Hon. Captain Bruce, the Speaker of the Assembly, &c. &c.

The accounts from Trinidad inform us, that an assault had been committed upon his Excellency Sir Henry Macleod, while riding with his lady in their carriage, by a man named Manuel Martine, who wantonly struck one of the horses, a very spirited animal, a smart blow on the head with a stick which he had in his hand, and which blow so frightened and excited the horse, that Sir Henry, who was driving, had great difficulty in preventing the animal's running away with the carriage. The man was taken into custody, and pleaded intoxication before the magistrates as an excuse for his conduct. The prisoner was fined twenty dollars, which he immediately paid, and was discharged. The advices from the other islands possess not the least interest.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The royal assent was given to-day at a quarter before five o'clock, to the Three-and-a-half per Cents Annuity Reduction Bill; the Three-and-a-half per Cent. (1818) Annuity Reduction Bill; the Consolidated Fund (£28,000,000) Bill; the Gaming Transactions Witness's Indemnity Bill, and the Teachers of Schools (Ireland) Bill. The Lords Commissioners were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Duke of Buccleuch.

A conversation took place between the Earl of Radnor and the Duke of Buccleuch with regard to a speech made by Earl Harewood, in Yorkshire, on the subject of the Corn-laws, in which the noble Duke denied that the noble Earl had ever imputed to the Anti-Corn Law League any attempt to excite incendiarism.

Their lordships shortly afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the Chair at the usual hour. The following bills were read a second time, namely, the Eastern Counties' Union Railway, the Newcastle and Darlington Junction Railway and Tyne Bridge Bill, the Pontop and South Shields Railway Bill, and the Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton Railway Bill.

The Birmingham Canal Navigation Bill was read a third time and passed. After a number of notices of motion, and several ministerial explanations with regard to various unimportant points of public policy, the house passed to the order of the day, when Lord ASHLEY proposed to bring the question at issue between him and the Government to a decision on the 8th clause, by proposing to substitute the words ten hours for twelve. The noble lord addressed the house at considerable length, but his arguments were merely a reiteration of those used in the former discussion. Mr. CLAY opposed the noble lord's amendment.

The principal speakers in favour of Lord Ashley's amendment were Mr. Milnes, Lord John Manners, Mr. Vernon Smith, Mr. Duncombe, Sir Robert Inglis, and Mr. C. Buller, and for the Government proposition Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Ward, and Sir James Graham. The Committee then divided, and two successive divisions took place before the gallery was opened. The most intelligible way of putting these divisions before our readers will be as follows—

For Sir James Graham's Bill (the 12 hours)	183
Against it	186
Majority	—3
For Lord Ashley's amendment (the 10 hours)	181
Against it	188
Majority	—7

The house was then understood to defer the further consideration of the measure until Monday.—Lord ASHLEY expressed his determination to persist in his motions, and said, with God's blessing, he had no doubt he would prevail. The other orders of the day having been disposed of, the house adjourned. The general impression is that the proposition for an 11 hours bill will be carried.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Their lordships sat only for a short time on Monday. On the presentation of a petition, Lord BROUGHAM took the opportunity of expressing his strong opinion against any limitation of the hours of labour in factories. Such legislation was flying in the face of Providence, and would be grossly inconsistent, unless they went on to prohibit labour in whitelead and all other manufactories deleterious to human life. It would be quite as reasonable to legislate that only a certain amount of wages should be given; and he would have Parliament extremely cautious how they listened to the humanity doctrines of the day upon a subject so all important to the country. Some bills on the table were forwarded a stage, after which their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock. Mr. Bateson took the oath and his seat for the county of Londonderry. The Chester and Holyhead Railway Bill and the Blackburn and Preston Railway Bill were read a second time. Mr. LAWSON moved the second reading of the Harrogate and Knaresborough Railway Bill.—Mr. E. B. DENISON moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months. He was well acquainted with the locality through which it was proposed to carry this railroad, and he was quite certain that, in the first place, it would never pay, and he was equally certain that the majority of those through whose domains it would pass were opposed to the scheme.—Mr. FERRAND trusted the house would give its assent to the second reading, in order that its practicability might be established in committee.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE supported the amendment.—Mr. JAMES characterised the bill as a jobbing and speculating concern, and strongly urged its rejection by the house. The house then divided—

For the second reading	48
Against it	41
Majority for the second reading	—7

Mr. MACAULAY gave notice that shortly after Easter it was his intention to submit to the house certain resolutions touching the late transactions in Gwalior. He thought it right to give early notice, in order that ministers might, if they thought it desirable, lay on the table before that time any documents which might appear to them to elucidate the subject. It was not his intention to move for any such documents, having at his command, as he conceived, the means of obtaining from authentic sources the information necessary to make out the case which it was his intention to lay before the house.

Mr. FERRAND wished to ask the right hon. baronet the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether he intended to proceed with the new Poor-law Bill before Easter?—Sir J. GRAHAM believed the order of the day for going into committee on that bill stood for that evening, and it was his intention to move that the order be postponed till after the Easter holidays.

Sir R. PEEL begged to ask the noble lord the member for Tiverton whether it was his intention to proceed with the motion of which he had given notice, on the subject of the slave trade treaties, on Thursday next?—Lord PALMERSTON said it certainly was his intention to do so.

In answer to Lord J. Russell, Sir R. PEEL said he proposed that the house should adjourn for the usual period—namely, from Wednesday, the 3rd April, till the Monday week following.

There was a crowded attendance of members to hear the decision of the Government on the subject of the Factories Bill, which was announced by Sir JAMES GRAHAM, who prefaced his speech by an expression of the profound respect which the Government entertained for the opinion of the House of Commons, when constitutionally declared. But there was another duty paramount to even that of yielding to the feelings of a majority—that of an Administration refusing to adopt a policy which they really believed to be injurious to the welfare of the State. The Government had carefully considered the course which it ought to adopt on the Factories Bill, and found that it had three modes of proceeding; the first, according to the compromise of eleven hours; the second, to adopt the present bill, and leave the law as it now stood; and the third, to drop the present, and introduce a new bill, embodying those provisions already agreed to in committee, and which might therefore be presumed to be likely to meet with general concurrence. He did not think that the adoption of the eleven hours system would be either a safe or an expedient compromise, because the limitation of the operations of machinery would be productive of the most serious consequences. It would be better at once to fix the minimum of wages rather than the maximum of labour. The right hon. baronet argued at considerable length against the ten hours proposition, which he designated a Jack Cade system of legislation; and adverted to the second mode of proceeding—that of dropping the bill altogether—said he could not bring himself to forego the provisions which appeared to meet with general assent. He would, therefore, adopt the third course, intimating, however, the intention of the Government, with all respect to the declared opinion of the house, to oppose all limitation of the hours of labour to less than twelve hours. He, therefore, moved the postponement of the committee until Friday, when he would move to rescind the order for resuming the committee, and ask for leave to bring in a new bill.—Lord ASHLEY expressed his surprise at the course taken by the Government, and in reference to the term "Jack Cade system," observed that he did not repudiate the application, for the insurrection of Jack Cade arose from the intolerable wrongs inflicted on the people. With the people at his back he would still persevere in his object, and he hoped that on Friday next he would not be abandoned by those who had hitherto supported him.—A somewhat spirited debate followed, in which Lord Howick, Captain Rous, Mr. Brotherton, and Mr. Vernon Smith took part; after which Sir R. H. INGLES asked if Sir R. Peel acquiesced in the application of the term "Jack Cade" to those who supported the proposition of Lord Ashley.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM said the expression was his own, and was borrowed from a periodical paper. None of his colleagues could be responsible for the use of an expression upon which they had certainly never been consulted.—After some observations from Mr. Bernal and Mr. Ferrand, Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he should not have been astonished were the term applied by the right hon. baronet to himself; but he was surprised to hear it applied to such exemplary Conservatives as Sir R. Inglis and his friends near him.—After some observations from Mr. Hume, Mr. Borthwick, and Mr. C. Buller, Sir R. PEEL said that the term "Jack Cade," used by Sir James Graham, was applied to the principle contended for by the opponents of the bill, and not to the parties who supported that principle. Government was satisfied that it would not be for the benefit of the working classes to limit the hours of labour, and, although in a minority, they felt they were only performing their duty in still persevering in opposing a proposition which they believed would be detrimental to the industrious classes of the community.—Lord SANDON regretted that the Government should have shut the door on everything in the shape of compromise on this subject, when public opinion was so rapidly progressing towards a limitation of all sorts of labour.—Mr. MORRISON approved of the course pursued by the Government.—Lord STANLEY thought it desirable that no doubtful language should be held on this subject, for it would be most improper to create in the minds of the operatives an expectation that Government would ever agree to a proposition so injurious to their interests as that of restricting their labour.—After some further discussion the committee was postponed until Friday.

In committee on the Mutiny Act, Sir JAMES GRAHAM, in reply to a question from Captain Pechell, said that by the desire of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland a portion of the naval force in the Shannon was employed in the collection of the poor-rates on the western coasts of Galway—a measure which he should be prepared to defend at the proper time.

On the motion of Sir R. PEEL a select committee was appointed to inquire whether it would be desirable to make any alteration in the law at present in force in respect to the trial of controverted elections.—The committee is composed of the following members: Lord John Russell, Lord Granville Somerset, Mr. C. Buller, Mr. Wilson Patten, Sir George Grey, Lord Sandon, The O'Connor Don, Mr. Pakington, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Hogg, Mr. C. Wood, Mr. Heathcote, Mr. C. Wynn, Mr. Loch, and Sir T. Fremantle.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Lord Chancellor having taken his seat on the woolsack, the International Copyright Amendment Bill and the Annual Indemnity Bill were read a first time.

The house went into committee on the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill.—On the 8th clause, which continues the Diocesan Courts, Lord COTTENHAM moved that it be struck out, as these courts had been condemned by all the committees of inquiry, and were quite inefficient for the due administration of justice.—Lord CAMPBELL supported the amendment.—The Lord Chancellor denied that the Diocesan Courts were inefficient; and Lord BROUGHAM admitted them to be bad, but thought they might be improved by this bill.

Their lordships divided—

Contents	47
Non-contents	20
Majority	—27

The clause was ordered to stand part of the bill. The remaining clauses, with the exception of the 67th and 70th, and from 82 to 90 inclusive, were agreed to with amendments, and the report was ordered to be received on Thursday, to which day their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The second reading of the Chichester and Brighton Railway Bill was carried, on a division, by 99 against 48. Several other Railway Bills were advanced. Sir R. PEEL gave notice that he should move the adjournment of the House for the Easter recess on Tuesday next, instead of Wednesday, as he had on a former occasion stated.

Colonel WOOD moved for leave to bring in a bill to exempt from toll lime conveyed on any turnpike road in the principality of Wales. The Gallant Member stated that, in some districts, the amount of toll was double the cost price of the lime; and that generally every description of manure, excepting lime, was exempt from toll.—Mr. M. SUTTON acceded to the introduction of the bill, but intimated the intention of the Government to oppose its further progress.—Mr.

Alderman THOMPSON declared that much more was due to the Welsh people than such a measure as this. Their well-founded and wide-spread discontents were not to be thus glanced over.—Sir CHARLES MORGAN added that the people of the southern portion of the principality of Wales were most anxiously expecting some measure of relief from the Government.—Mr. LABOUCHERE thought, as the Government were going to oppose the bill, it would be much better, in order to avoid excitement in Wales, to oppose its introduction at once. Sir JAMES GRAHAM had been the cause of the postponement of Colonel Wood's motion until that evening; and he had hoped that a perusal of the report of the commissioners would have induced the gallant officer to have dropped his intention altogether. The Government, though permitting the introduction of the bill, could not be expected to sanction a principle against which such strong objections were stated.—Mr. F. BARIO expressed his surprise at this. The report of the commissioners would surely come under the special consideration of the Government; yet, by the introduction of this bill, affecting one of the least of the causes of Welsh complaints, they were at the same moment raising and dashing expectations. It was better to refuse permission at once.—Mr. Morris, Sir William Jolliffe, Mr. Darby, Mr. Trevor, Lord Ebrington, and other members took part in the discussion.

The house divided—

For bringing in the bill	68
Against it	42
Majority	—26

Leave was given to bring in the bill. Mr. HUTT moved that the house should resolve itself into a committee on the corn laws, for the purpose of considering the resolution:—"That it is expedient that corn imported into the United Kingdom from the British possessions of South Africa, India, and Australasia, be made subject to the same duty which is levied on corn imported into the United Kingdom from Canada." The hon. member's principal reasons for urging the reduction of the duty of 5s., now payable on grain coming from our Eastern possessions, to a duty of 1s. were—that the importers of wheat from these settlements had, last year, made a handsome profit, and were for their pains entitled, this year, to make a handsomer; and that the principle of free trade having been applied to Canada should also, in fairness and uniformity, be applied to all our colonies.—The motion was seconded by Mr. MANGLES.—Mr. GLADSTONE objected to the proposition, on the grounds that Canada had petitioned by her highest authorities, and in a manner indicating a wide and general feeling in favour of the change; but not so those eastern possessions. Also, because a uniformity of duty could not be established, unless the other colonies were subjected equally with Canada to a 3s. importing duty. Likewise, because there was an expectation of establishing a trade in corn with Canada, whose supply would not affect the home market, whilst it would be very desirable to obtain a trade that would not be established with our other colonies. Moreover, the boon conferred on Canada had been a special one, and was but a part, though a necessary part, of the general corn law of 1842. The right honourable gentleman, finally, did not think the benefits to be derived from the proposed change would be worth the uneasiness which would be caused to agriculturists by again tampering with the corn duties. If again disturbing them, as proposed, should do more than arouse "the vapours and apprehensions of fussy and fidgety men," it would be enough to deter the Government attempting it.—Mr. LABOUCHERE supported the motion. He could not see why a difference should be made between Canada and our other colonies.—Lord STANLEY said, if there were any great or real necessity for what the hon. gentleman proposed, owing to the price in this country rising to a great height, or to there being a deficiency of supply which the colonies could make up, then the hon. gentleman, he was ready to admit, would have made out his case; but, as such was not the case, and the colonies were last year warned not to expect to be placed on the footing on which Canada had been placed, and as it had been shown that the colonies named in the motion could not import corn at a lower price than that at which corn was now admitted into this country, he must resist the motion; and he must say, he never heard a case that was less made out, or which appeared to him to be of less importance, or for which the house could be less disposed to alter a law of infinite importance, and of infinite delicacy, and one which involved some of the most important interests of this country.

The house divided—

For the motion	47
Against it	117
Majority against the motion	—70

Sir G. STAUNTON moved that the house should, on an early day, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider the propriety of presenting an address to Her Majesty, praying that a suitable provision be made for the widow of the late Dr. Morrison and the other surviving members of his family, in consideration of the eminent public services rendered by him, and his eldest son, in China.—Sir R. PEEL objected to the motion, on the ground that the case of Dr. Morrison's widow and children was not such a peculiarly hard one as to warrant the house in adopting the unusual course proposed. The widow was in the actual receipt of a pension of £200 a year for herself, and £25 each for her five children. Her eldest son was appointed by Lord Aberdeen to a situation in China, with a salary of £300 a year, and with the prospect, under good conduct, of an ultimate salary of £600 a year; and her second son had been promised by Lord Aberdeen suitable employment under Government as soon as he should attain an age that fitted him for filling a public office. Under these circumstances, and knowing that there were hundreds of other claimants, whose cases were very strong, that it was impossible to satisfy, he hoped the hon. baronet would not press his motion.—Sir G. STAUNTON withdrew his motion, and the house adjourned at eleven o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. MUNTZ moved the second reading of the Birmingham Corporation Bill. Mr. DUGDALE moved, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day six months.

The house divided—

For the second reading	67
Against it	77
Majority against the Bill	—10

Lord ASHLEY announced that he would not propose the withdrawal of the Factories Bill. The noble lord said, it is not my intention to offer any opposition to the proposal of the Government. I know that in so doing I surrender many advantages which I now possess. But I think it is my duty, when I can, without compromising any principle, to consult the convenience of the house and Government. Therefore, I take this course, on the full understanding that the Government will immediately introduce another bill, and will take the discussion upon it on the earliest possible day after Easter. I presume that the house will not ask me now to state what course I may feel it my duty to pursue on that occasion; but I beg leave to state that on Friday I shall offer no opposition to the withdrawal of the bill, and I beg to add, that I have come to that determination with the full concurrence of my noble friend the member for Sunderland.—Sir J. GRAHAM then rose and said—After what my noble friend has said, I may perhaps be permitted to give notice that it is my intention to move on Friday that the order of the day for the house resolving itself into committee on the Factories Bill be discharged; and after that order of the day shall have been disposed of, I shall move for leave to bring in a bill to alter the existing laws for regulating labour in factories. If the present bill should be withdrawn, and leave to introduce a new bill should be obtained, I shall move that it be read a first time on Friday, and printed, and I shall fix the second reading for an early day after Easter.—Sir R. PEEL took occasion to correct a misreport of an expression which fell from him on Monday night, and which he felt satisfied arose from the low tone of voice in which he spoke. He had been reported to have said that the factory question was no party one, whereas the expression he had really used was, that it was no departmental question.

Lord WORSLEY, in consequence of indisposition, postponed the committal of the Commons Inclosure Bill to the 26th of April.

The County Coroners Bill and the Masters and Servants Bill were postponed. The House adjourned at six o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their lordships sat only for a short time to receive petitions and notices of motion, but none were of the slightest public consequence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

There being only thirty-four members present, the House adjourned until Friday.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BIRMINGHAM.—DEATH IN A ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.—On Sunday morning the congregation of St. Chad's Roman Catholic Chapel, Birmingham, were thrown into a state of alarm by the sudden death of a highly respectable member of the body, which took place in the place of worship at about half-past ten o'clock. Mr. James Waring, sen., mercer and draper, of New-street, accompanied by his lady and numerous branches of his family, arrived at the church, and took his seat in his usual kneeling place. At a quarter to eleven o'clock high mass commenced, and the Rev. J. Moore ascended the pulpit, and preached. During the whole of this portion of the service, Mr. Waring appeared as usual, and resumed his devotional exercises at the *Credo* of the mass, and assisted at the various parts, until at or about the *Pater noster*, when he suddenly fell forward in a state of insensibility. He was instantly raised up, and in a few minutes bled in the arm by Mr. Benbow, but without effect, and before he could be conveyed across the street to the Bishop's house, life was extinct. The deceased was brother of Dr. Waring, Roman Catholic Bishop of Exmouth.

CHRISTCHURCH ELECTION.—The nomination for this borough took place at the Town-hall at 11 o'clock on Wednesday, but on account of the long speeches delivered, the proceedings did not close till after two o'clock. Among the gentlemen present were Sir George Rose, Bart., the late member; James Kemp Welch; T. J. Jasson, James Druitt, W. D. Farr, and W. W. Farr, Esqs.; also Captain Hopkins (army), and Captain Jackson, R.N., &c., James Harvey, and W. Tice, Esqs. The usual preliminaries having been gone through, the presiding officer briefly inquired if any elector had a candidate to propose, whereupon Mr. Harvey rose and said, he begged leave to retire from the contest. Sir George Rose, Bart., then proposed Captain Harris as a fit and proper person to represent that borough in Parliament, which proposition was seconded by—Slowman, Esq. T. O. Aldridge Esq. then proposed William Tice, Esq. on the Liberal interest, which was seconded by Gilbert Fuller, Esq. A show of hands was then taken, and his worship declared it to be in favour of W. Tice, Esq. A

poll was consequently demanded on behalf of Captain Harris, which commenced on Thursday at eight o'clock in the morning.

HASTINGS ELECTION.—A great deal of interest has been excited throughout the borough. It is not believed that more than Mr. Brisco and Mr. Moore will be nominated; although report has it that Dr. Sleight, Mr. Feargus O'Connor, and half-a-dozen others are expected to put in a claim for the representation. The number of voters on the register is 848; making allowance for disqualifications, deaths, &c., not more than 650 or 700 will poll. Now, the requisition to Mr. Brisco was signed by 400; and, therefore, little doubt is entertained but he will be the victorious candidate. The nomination took place on Thursday.

HULL.—On Monday, the new graving dock at Hull was opened to the public. The works have been completed at the cost of about £10,000. The massive gates were opened at high water by means of two crabs, on an ingenious and improved principle, made by Read and Co. The first ship docked was the *Ganges*, Capt. Blythe, 755 tons register, her rigging being decked profusely with colours. Messrs. Humphrey and Co., ship-builders, have obtained a ten years' occupation of the dock and ship-yard, which cannot fail to be an acquisition to the port.

LIVERPOOL.—FANCY DRESS BALL.—A fancy dress ball was given on Monday night in aid of the funds of the Infirmary, the respective hospitals and dispensaries, and the District Provident Society—the principal charities in Liverpool. The worthy mayor kindly gave the use of the splendid suite of rooms in the Town-hall for the "gathering of the clans," or rather, "of the nations;" and the kingdom furnishes none more suitable for such a purpose, the whole being on one floor, all of large dimensions, and splendidly fitted up. Coaches and cabs were in universal requisition, and towards eight o'clock the main entrance being thrown open, and the stewards in waiting in the vestibule to receive the guests, every thoroughfare in the neighbourhood of the Exchange rang with the din of hundreds of revolving wheels bearing along characters of all nations, and all degrees, from the prince to the peasant. The crowd in Castle-street and Dale-street, and particularly round the portico, became every moment more and more dense—all who flocked to the scene being anxious to obtain a glimpse of the splendid or grotesque personages rushing to the place of action. At ten o'clock the rooms were filled as completely as the convenience of those disposed to dance would have wished; and the large ball-room presented a unique appearance, a most select company of all nations and all costumes being enjoying themselves in a set of quadrilles, which was succeeded by alternate waltz and gallopade. The number of parties present, as nearly as could be calculated, was 1250. The amusements were prolonged until five in the morning, when the National Anthem having been played, the company separated—tired, they might be, but delighted with their evening's entertainment.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—THE WEDNESDAY MURDER.—On Saturday the inquest on the body of Ann Griffiths was resumed at Wednesbury, Staffordshire. The facts of this melancholy case are as follow:—The deceased, who was about thirty years of age, resided with Mr. Crowther, a gentleman of large property; on Saturday week, the man servant left home about nine o'clock in the morning, with the horse and cart; Mr. Crowther also left about an hour after, as was customary with both of them on Saturday morning. The female servant was then alone in the house. In about three quarters of an hour afterwards the butcher called and rang the bell, but could not gain admission. He called again in about two hours, but with no better result. About two Mr. Crowther returned home, and discovered his servant lying dead in a most frightful state of mutilation in the washhouse. Suspicion fell upon a man named Beard, who formerly worked for Mr. Crowther, and who had been seen going towards the house on the morning of the murder. On his being apprehended, it was found that upon the wrists of his shirt were marks of blood, and without any observation being made to him he said "I did not commit the murder." Foot-marks near the house, on being compared with the prisoner's boots, corresponded exactly. Mr. Bent, surgeon, deposed to the frightful state in which he found the body of the deceased. There was a wound upon the head into which he could pass his finger. The head and upper part of the face were very much swollen, covered with blood, and the hair matted. The hands and arms were also covered with blood. He found ten distinct wounds upon the head, and a great quantity of extravasated blood on the brain. The prisoner was then asked if he had anything to say, upon which he proceeded, in a rambling manner, to say that the boots they had were most certainly his, but that he was not near the place, nor had he the boots on at all the day of the murder. The coroner referred to the evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against the prisoner, after which he was fully committed to Stafford gaol to take his trial. He is about thirty-two years of age, and is a powerful man.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—EXTRAORDINARY LAND-SLIP.—During the night of Friday last an unusual and remarkable occurrence took place on Clanton estate, in the parish of Dormington, the property of Edward Foley, Esq., of Stoke Edith Park, near Ledbury. A large piece of land, consisting of more than three acres of rock and earth, with forty oak trees, slipped down Dador's-hill, a distance of 200 yards, into the valley beneath, and now presents a very curious appearance, the projected masses of rock forming fantastic shapes of caverns, &c., and some of the trees still remaining upright as if growing. The whole scene is well worthy of inspection. From the ground cracking, &c., there had been previous indications of the coming "slip," and no doubt the wet weather hastened the result. The event has given rise to a variety of alarming reports about an "earthquake," &c.

IRELAND.

Mr. Jonathan Pim, of Mountmellick, is appointed by the Lords of the Treasury distributor of stamps for the King's and Queen's Counties, on the recommendation of Sir Charles H. Coote, M.P., and the Hon. Thomas Vesey, M.P.

A professional gentleman, whose horse ran away with him, and sunk in the mud and sand near the Pigeon-house on Sunday was rescued by great exertion from a watery grave.

The amount of Repeal rent for the past week, as announced at the weekly meeting of the association on Monday last, was nearly £400, including £100 from America. A letter from Mr. O'Connell was read, stating it to be his intention to be present at the Repeal meeting on Monday, in the Holy Week, and his gratification at having been persuaded to pay his recent visit to England, as it had roused a spirit of inquiry, and a kindly disposition to sympathy amongst great masses of the English people, who had been hitherto ignorant and careless of the fate and fortunes of Ireland.

MR. WHITESIDE, Q.C.—This distinguished lawyer (who, although engaged for the Repealers in the recent state trials, is a Conservative in politics) is retained as special counsel in Cork in the case of "Jogo v. Hungerford," which involves points of considerable difficulty.

The business of the assizes at Cork was adjourned from Friday to Monday in the court in which Mr. Justice Jackson presided, in consequence of the sudden and melancholy death of his sister, Mrs. Tuthill.

ILLICIT DISTILLATION IN IRELAND.—Return of detections and number of persons prosecuted for offences in Ireland against the laws for the suppression of illicit distillation, in the year ending January 5, 1844. Also a return of the number of persons confined in each gaol in Ireland for offences against the laws for the suppression of illicit distillation, on January 5, 1844. In the year ending January 5, 1844, the number of detections was 3,571; the number of persons prosecuted was 1,601, of whom 1,127 were convicted, and 36 acquitted; and 169 cases remain undecided. The number of persons confined in the several gaols in Ireland, on January 5, 1844, was 206.

At Nenagh, on Friday, two men named Leary and Cooke, were tried for the murder of John Nowlan, near Roscrea, on the 9th of June last. Nowlan was a cattle drover, and was found murdered on the high road. The case appeared to be one of highway robbery and murder. A man named Maylan, a party concerned in the attack, was tried and convicted at a former assizes, and executed for the offence. The jury were in all Friday night, and did not seem likely to agree. On Saturday morning Mr. Justice Ball, who tried the case, sent for them, and inquired if they had agreed?—Foreman: We have not, nor is there the least hope that we shall. We wish to be discharged. He added that he was treasurer of the savings bank, and the public would be very seriously inconvenienced if he had to remain all day.—The learned judge refused to discharge them.—At ten o'clock at night the jury came out, and again solicited to be discharged, the foreman saying that it was not unusual for juries to be discharged after being confined for a whole night. Judge Ball then announced that the judges had consulted upon this practice, and were unanimously of opinion that it was not lawful and must be discontinued. The letter of the law would in future be enforced in all such cases. Ultimately the jury agreed in convicting one of the prisoners (Cooke), and were discharged without finding any verdict as to the other, in consequence of the illness of one of their number. Cooke was immediately sentenced to death.

The only case of importance on Saturday last, at the Cork assizes, was the trial of Eugene O'Sullivan, late postmaster of Castletown, Berehaven, for purloining two letters containing £78, which had been posted at the Cork post-office for Messrs. Dan and Eugene O'Sullivan, of Castletown, by Mr. M. O'Sullivan. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to transportation for life.

MILITARY OCCUPATION OF IRELAND.—The country is so crowded with troops that the military and police, having no chance of an enemy in the field, are in danger of falling foul of each other. The following curious statement is from the *Athlone Sentinel*:—"On Tuesday morning last the 51st party of revenue police, stationed here, were out on duty. When a few miles from the town they perceived advancing a company of soldiers, which afterwards turned out to belong to the 11th regiment, stationed in our garrison. The officer of the police ordered his men off the road, and drew them up in line on an eminence adjoining the road, probably to give horse-room and car-room to her Majesty's forces, or to let his men have a view of them as they passed, in order to take a lesson from the red coats in the precision of their movements. On perceiving the movement of the police, and seeing the sheen of their fire-arms, the officer of the advanced guard of the military, possibly suspecting that the Repealers had at length taken the field, and that his advance was about being impeded, ordered his men to halt, and returned himself to the main body, where he held grave counsel with his brothers in arms for a few minutes. The main body were halted also, and the bugle sent forth its martial notes. A small party was immediately despatched, under proper command, to outflank the police, and took post at a small wood, partly in their rear. The black-jackets, surprised, as well they might be, at such an occurrence, and suspecting that there was some mistake, their officer ordered them to advance in single file to the party sent against them, 'on hostile deeds intent.' As soon as they advanced near enough to be clearly describable, one of the soldiers cried out 'still-hunters,' on which a film seemed to have fallen from the eyes of the commander of this little party, and he ordered a backward movement, and was received by his comrades amid laughter and congratulations."



MILITARY EXECUTION AT ALICANT.

EXECUTION OF BONET AND HIS ACCOMPLICES, AT ALICANT.

The sketch whence the above engraving has been taken, was forwarded to us by a subscriber, who was present at the horrible execution of Bonet and his twenty-three accomplices, so indignantly execrated in our Paris correspondent's letter of last week. The butchery was perpetrated in the court-yard of the fortress, in which were drawn out two sides of a square of infantry, behind whom were crowds of people to witness the sanguinary spectacle. Bonet and his fellow-prisoners, having been degraded of their military rank and decorations, and had their hands tied behind them, were then ordered to kneel down, five at a time; a half-company of the regular troops advanced, and, having placed their muskets close to the back of the heads of the unfortunate beings, the commanding officer gave the signal to fire, and the prisoners were shot! In the central distance is seen advancing a file of prisoners, each between two soldiers with shouldered arms, to take the place of a despatched victim. To the left is the governor, or general officer, surrounded by his staff. Our correspondent adds:—"It is our fervent hope that, by giving publicity to this wholesale massacre, we may raise the indignation of every humane mind, and that, by a general demonstration, Spain may for ever be prevented from repeating such barbarous murders."

AFFAIRS IN THE RIVER PLATE.—BUENOS AYRES.

The distracted state of Buenos Ayres, the capital of the republic La Plata, and the peculiar position in which British interests there are consequently placed, render the condition of that city a subject of peculiar interest. It will be seen by reference to our journal of last week, that a grave charge of partiality is made against the British Minister at Buenos Ayres, in calling upon that state and Monte Video to stay hostilities, but enforcing the demand only in the latter instance. The author of a pamphlet on "Affairs in the River Plate," however, maintains that the conduct of our Minister, "during a series of trying circumstances, has been discreet, firm, and zealous;

though his position has been more arduous and embarrassing from the introduction or intromission of that military element into the affairs of the River Plate, which is admitted on all hands to have been the fruitful source of confusion and vexation."

"First, foremost," continues the above writer, "most fearless of the new states in the fight for independence, was the ancient Vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres, now the Federal Republic of the Rio de la Plata; first in the field, it was also first in the triumph. Enfranchised itself, the scarcely fledged republic carried its liberating arms into Chili; from Valparaiso, all-conquering with the prestige of Maipú, San Martín sailed for the land of Incas, and planted the standard of liberty in Lima. More than thirty years ago, Buenos Ayres opened its ports to the British flag and to British commerce, an age already of contemporary annals, though scarcely a page in the history of nations. The republic of the Rio de la Plata comprehended also Monte Video, on the left bank of the river Plate, and nearest the ocean, as well as the other territory, now separately embodied as the republic of Uruguay." Don Pedro was then prompted to the usurpation of the Argentine territory; but, under the mediation of England, a compromise was effected, by which Monte Video was constituted an independent intermediate state. Thus, "Buenos Ayres might reasonably complain of a lukewarm indifference to its interests on the occasion from a professing friendly quarter. The actual situation of our relations with Brazil, with the paramount influence now achieved by France in that empire, is calculated to excite misgivings for the past; the recent proceedings of British agents in the river Plate have not tended to remedy former lapses, but to exaggerate their consequences into more positive and unmistakeable evils."

The state of La Plata, it will be recollected, was the first to open friendly relations with this country, never interrupted in the whole course of the revolutions of the new state; and the present Government, headed by General Rosas, found in it friendly alliance with Great Britain, the cultivation of which he has not been charged with neglecting.

Buenos Ayres (of which we annex a view, from a lithograph exe-

cuted in that city) lies on the south bank of the upper part of the wide estuary of the La Plata river, about 100 miles from the place where it enters the sea. Though the estuary is deep in the middle, the beach is so shallow, that persons, as well as goods, are landed in rudely constructed carts, drawn by oxen. The city stands on a high bank, about two miles along the river, and between it and the water's edge is a space planted with some trees. Eastward of the pier stands the fort, or castle, the walls of which are mounted with cannon; here are public offices, and the residence of the President of the Republic. Behind the castle is the piazza, or great square, where-in are a bazaar, and in its centre is a pyramidal monument, in commemoration of the Revolution. The streets are narrow, and mostly unpaved. The houses have flat roofs, and are whitewashed; and there are no chimneys, except those from kitchens. The Town-house is a very fine edifice; there are fifteen churches, including the cathedral, all which, in the time of the Spaniards, were profusely ornamented with gold and silver, but were sacked in the revolutionary wars. The population is estimated at from 40,000 to 60,000, mostly the descendants of Spaniards. No other town in South America has so many institutions for the promotion of science; and several newspapers are published here. The climate is healthy, as its name (Buenos Ayres)—good air—implies; an appellation which was bestowed on it by its founder, Mendoza. The commerce of the place has greatly declined since the blockade by Don Pedro.

Of the Governor, D. Juan Manuel de Rosas, we annex a portrait from a native lithograph. He was elected first in 1829; he then retired for some time, and was recalled to office in 1835; at the latter end of the same year, Oribe was also constitutionally raised by his fellow-citizens to the post of President of the Republic of the Uru-

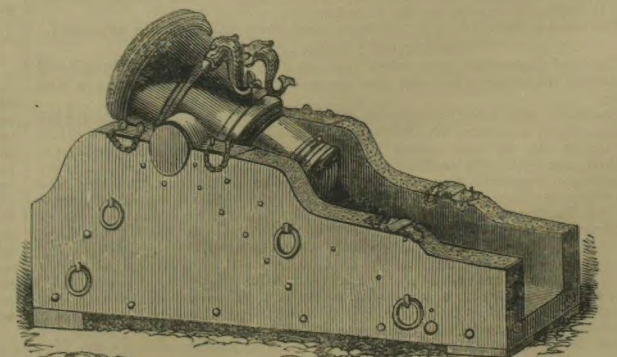


DE ROSAS, GOVERNOR OF BUENOS AYRES.

guay. In 1836, Rivera, the former President, attempted a revolution, the results of which left him little more than the captain of a band of marauders in the open country, compelled sometimes, on pressure, to take refuge in the contiguous Brazilian province of Rio Grande, until 1838. Then came the famous quarrel between France and Rosas, with the blockade of the River Plate. On the peremptory refusal of Oribe to join in active warfare against Rosas, and his perseverance in reserving a strict and equitable neutrality, the French commanders contracted alliance and made common cause, by sea and land, with Rivera. Against such overpowering odds, Oribe abdicated in 1838; Rivera then took possession of the vacated throne, was duly installed President, and as such saluted with salvos of broadsides from the fleet of France, his patron and protector. He embarked at once in open hostilities against Rosas and Buenos Ayres.

Thus was the war the seeking of Rivera, not Rosas. Its memorable events prove the latter to be a man of extraordinary courage. With his own troops far away in the interior, discouraged by reverses, dispirited by the overwhelming number of foes, and wearied with the difficulties ever increasing to be encountered and surmounted in the midst of commercial stagnation and fiscal penury from the blockade—yet, with all this wreck and ruin surrounded, stood this remarkable man—in a city beleaguered, without land defences, and ungranted with troops, with not even, personally, the *cortège* of a guard—in fierce and fearless defiance, unconquered and unyielding still. One by one his foes disappeared; and "at this juncture—whilst the victorious army of Rosas and Oribe was preparing to close the campaign and the contest with the passage of the Uruguay and the capture of Monte Video, and immediately following on the conjoint indiscretion of the notes of the British and French Ministers to Rosas, dated the 16th December, 1842, intimating the decision of their respective Governments, that the 'sanguinary warfare at present carried on between the Governments of Buenos Ayres and Monte Video must cease'—Commodore Purvis made his first appearance on the scene of action, an event pregnant with various camelion changes in the character of British agency."—*Pamphlet, already quoted.*

This sketchy narrative of the career of Rosas brings us to the events recorded in due course in our journal. Few public men have been more traduced than the Governor; and one of the atrocities extended to a diabolical attempt to murder the General and his daughter, by means of an infernal machine, at the very moment when Rivera was soliciting the mediation of the British Minister, and he was endeavouring to promote negotiations for peace.



THE NAMUR MORTAR.

This stupendous and splendid trophy, taken at the siege of Namur, by the army under Sir R. Goodricke, in the reign of William and Mary, and which was exhibited in the Armoury of the Tower previous to the fire, when the carriage was destroyed, has recently been landed at the Tower, from Woolwich, where it had been sent to be refitted. It is now placed opposite the Ordnance-office, and from its immense size, being 18-inch bore, excites much interest and attraction.



BUENOS AYRES.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.—No. XII.—XIII.

THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

The Earl of Shaftesbury is a personage of great importance in the House of Lords; on many occasions he might with justice be called



THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

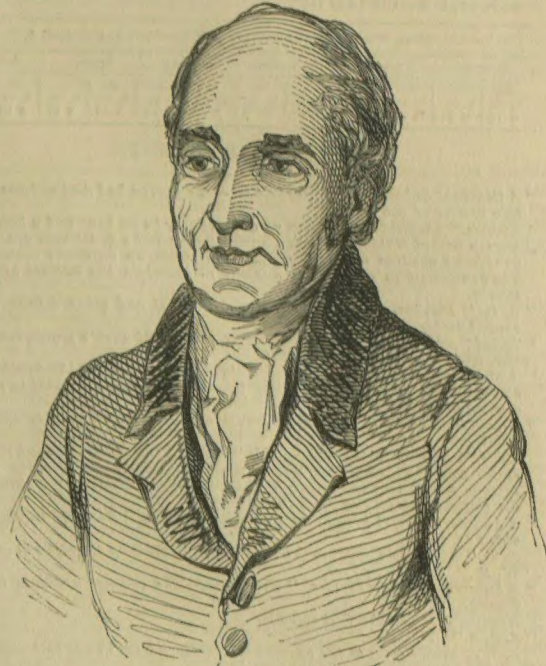
the House of Lords himself, as he occasionally unites in his own person the functions of peer and president of the peers, passing bills through a committee of, perhaps, himself and two others, with difficulty detained to go through the business. He is then sitting as Chairman of the Committees of the House of Lords, a post of con-

siderable labour and responsibility, as he has the charge of all private, as well as public, bills, that pass the House. This duty the noble earl has discharged for many years with ability and zeal, and also, which is a still more important consideration, with the strictest rectitude. This is no slight praise, when it is known that the most extraordinary efforts are sometimes made for the purpose of getting private bills through Parliament. His lordship has a most perfect knowledge of the forms of the House; so perfect, indeed, that he sometimes appears to think that a compliance with those forms is everything, and discussion a matter of minor importance. Indeed, he has a very visible disinclination of long speeches, and has sometimes deprived noble lords of the chance of making one, by the celerity and dispatch with which he has "put the question," and declared it carried, thus precluding the necessity of further talk. The family name of the noble earl is Cooper; the second title is Ashley, at present borne by the noble author of the Ten Hours Bill, in the House of Commons. The earldom is a creation of 1672. The Earl of Shaftesbury is in the 77th year of his age; still bustling and active; short and square in figure, with a rather florid complexion, and grey hair, without disguise of wig or peruke. As he appears in the House of Lords, in his suit of full dress black, with the now almost exploded bag and buckles, he looks a good specimen of the old gentleman and courtier. We should state, however, that his style of dress is one of etiquette, not of choice. In the absence of the Lord Chancellor he occupies the woolsack, as President of the House of Lords.

COLONEL WOOD, M.P.

One of the discussions of the week has been originated by Colonel Wood, the Member for Brecknockshire, who has the honour of coming forward the first with a measure meant to remedy some, at least, of the grievances which caused the outbreak in Wales during the last year. It is a bill for exempting lime from toll, when used for the purpose of manure. The gallant colonel is allowed to bring it in, but beyond that permission has no countenance to expect from the Government, who have distinctly told him that they will oppose its provisions. His speech on Tuesday night amply proved that the exaction of the toll on this article was a great grievance; but there was a general impression that any measure of this kind ought to be more comprehensive. Colonel Wood is the eldest son of G. Wood, Esq., of Littleton House, Staines; he is an old man, being the father of the Member for Middlesex. He is Colonel of the East Middlesex Militia, and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen; he is also an East India Proprietor. In his politics he is a Conservative, though we believe he voted for

the Reform Bill; he was a general supporter of the Liverpool and Wellington Ministries. He has been many years in Parliament, having been returned for the county in 1806. He is not prominent as a part-



COLONEL WOOD.

man, and very seldom mingles in the debates. But the local occurrences he has witnessed, and the proceedings in which his position have obliged him to some extent to take part, have turned his attention more strongly to the question he has just brought forward, with, we are sorry to say, so little chance of success.

FINE ARTS.



BRUNETTA AND PHILLIS. (SPECTATOR, NO. 80.) PAINTED BY GILBERT.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

PHILLIS AND BRUNETTA. A Scene from the "Spectator" (No. 80). JOHN GILBERT.

This is a clever picture, embodying a lively narrative from one of our immortal periodicals, in a truly artistical style. There is nothing which tests genius more than transferring to canvass the vivid descriptions of the poet or author; *mutum est pictura poema*, and certainly Mr. Gilbert, in this specimen of his art, has made his subject silently speak. The scene chosen for our illustration is the ball-

room, when the fair Phillis, dressed in the rich brocade, awaits with impatience the entrance of her rival. Brunetta appears in a plain black silk mantua, but her train is supported by a negro girl, who is clothed in a piece of the identical brocade which Phillis prides herself upon. At this dreadful and unexpected sight Phillis faints away, verifying, in the words of an old poet,

"It is not woman's loveliness
That woman envies, but her dress!"

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.

At an early hour on Tuesday morning it became generally known that her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians was expected to land at the Woolwich Dock-yard about five o'clock in the afternoon, and the necessary preparations were immediately made for the reception of the royal visitor with the usual honours.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at the Woolwich Dock-yard at half-past eleven o'clock, A.M., attended by Colonel Sir George Couper, Bart.; and on alighting, entered the residence of Commodore Sir Francis A. Collier, Kt., C.B. and K.C.H. The Belgian Minister and Madame Van der Weyer arrived shortly afterwards; and the Marquis of Ormonde, Lord in Waiting on her Majesty, and Captain Francis Seymour, Groom in Waiting on Prince Albert, to be in readiness to receive the Queen of the Belgians on landing.

A guard of honour, with the colours and band of the Royal Marines, arrived in the Dock-yard at three o'clock, P.M., under the command of Captain Walter, and about the same time an escort of the Royal Horse Artillery, under the command of Lieutenant Gardiner, and B field battery, under the command of Captain Taylor, to fire a royal salute.

The signal flag was hoisted on the steeple of the parish church at Woolwich, at fifteen minutes past five o'clock, P.M., that the Princess Alice steam-vessel, Commander L. Smithett (accompanied by Captain Hamilton), was in sight, with

the Belgian flag at the mast-head. The guard of honour, the Royal Horse Artillery, and the field batteries immediately occupied their respective positions, and Lord Bloomfield, Sir Francis Collier, the Marquis of Ormonde, the Belgian Minister, Colonel Sir George Couper, and Captain Francis Seymour, proceeded to the residence of the superintendent, and accompanied her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent to the landing-place.

In consequence of the state of the tide, the Princess Alice went up the centre of the river, nearly as far as Charlton-pier, and came down again inside, betwixt the vessels moored in the river and Wharf-wall, and the commander brought her up beautifully to the landing-place. Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians, on the near approach of the vessel, was observed standing on deck, beside Captain Hamilton and her suite, Madame Hooghvorst and Major Moerkkerk.

Lord Bloomfield, Sir Francis A. Collier, the Marquis of Ormonde, and Sir George Couper, went on board the Princess Alice steam-vessel, and escorted her Majesty, when landing, which was very easily accomplished by a gangway covered with green cloth and the rails with flags. At the moment her Majesty stepped on shore, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent warmly welcomed her royal relative, and the field battery fired a royal salute to announce that the Queen had landed. As her Majesty proceeded to one of the royal carriages, the guard of honour of the Royal Marines presented arms, the band playing the

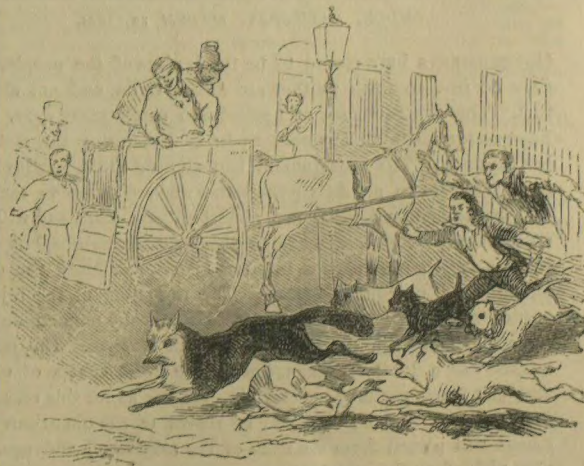
National Anthem. Her Majesty was escorted to the royal carriage by Lord Bloomfield and Sir Francis Collier, and entered into conversation with his lordship for a minute or two after taking her seat. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent entered the same carriage as the Queen of the Belgians, and immediately left the dockyard, and proceeded by the road through Greenwich for Buckingham Palace, followed by two other royal carriages and several private carriages, with her Majesty's suite and attendants.

The Queen of the Belgians embarked in the Princess Alice steam-vessel at Ostend on Tuesday morning, at half-past seven o'clock; and, although a strong north-west gale prevailed, performed the voyage in ten hours, having arrived at the dock-yard, Woolwich, at precisely half-past five o'clock, P.M. His Majesty the King of the Belgians accompanied the Queen to Ostend, and on board the packet; but his departure for England has been delayed for a few days, or probably until after his Royal Highness Prince Albert has landed at Ostend, the Princess Alice steam-vessel, Commander Smithett, being under orders to return immediately to Dover for this special service.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—CAUTION.—When the act for taxing armorial bearings was passed, about forty years since, it was understood that an "armorial bearing or ensign," engraved on a seal, represented the real or assumed family arms, and was distinguished from fancy emblems or devices by a shield or heraldic lines—that is, colours. Mere fancy devices not so engraved were considered as not subject to taxation, and they have, consequently, been very generally used by all classes. The very circumstance that an individual had several such seals with different fancy devices, proved distinctly that such devices could not be armorial bearings; for no person could have more than one family crest or coat of arms. Several persons, however, have been recently surcharged for using these fancy engravings on their seals. They have appealed against these surcharges before the commissioners of their respective districts; and the commissioners have decided in their favour. Their decisions, however, have been laid before the judges by the surveyors who surcharged them, and the judges have reversed the commissioners' decisions, and have pronounced every device engraved on a seal, although not exhibiting the family arms, or crest, or accompanied by a shield or heraldic colours, to be an "armorial bearing, or ensign," or crest, within the meaning of the act, and to subject the user to taxation. Although the Government have not thought it advisable to carry out impartially and universally their decisions, yet they avail themselves of every surcharge which has thus been made. The public are, therefore, cautioned to use no seal having any figure or fancy device engraved on it, hereafter, unless they are willing to be accounted arm-bearers, and to pay for that distinction.—*Morning Chronicle*.

A NOVEL FOX HUNT.

Early on the morning of the 20th instant, a remarkably fine fox escaped from the hands of his keeper, in St. George's-fields, as the keeper was leading him along the road by a chain, attached to a collar, fastened round his neck. On arriving at the end of St. George's-road, Reynard began to display symptoms of restiveness under his restraint, and had recourse to various stratagems for setting himself at liberty. At last, on reaching a lamp-post, he commenced running round it, and continued to do so until he was stopped by having thus wound up the whole length of his chain. This trick he repeated every time that his keeper unwound the chain, until at last the man becoming enraged by the animal's obstinacy and perseverance, administered a few hearty kicks, which so infuriated the fox, that, after several futile attempts to revenge himself by snapping at his keeper, he made a desperate dash forward, and gained his liberty by suddenly bursting asunder one of the links of his chain. Pursuit immediately commenced, and after a long and spirited chase, in which the animal was followed by as motley a pack of dogs as ever were seen running together, Reynard was secured



NOVEL FOX HUNT.

in the yard of a public-house, into which he had run for concealment.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 31.—Palm Sunday.
 MONDAY, April 1.—All Fool's Day.
 TUESDAY, 2.—W. Harvey born, 1578.
 WEDNESDAY, 3.—The Crucifixion, A.D. 33.
 THURSDAY, 4.—St. Ambrose.
 FRIDAY, 5.—Good Friday.
 SATURDAY, 6.—Old Lady Day.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending April 6.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
h. m.	a. m.	h. m.	a. m.	h. m.	a. m.	h. m.	a. m.	h. m.	a. m.	h. m.	a. m.
0 19	0 44	1 5	1 27	1 46	2 7	2 27	2 49	3 10	3 31	3 52	4 15

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Constant Subscriber," Stourbridge.—The person had died and was buried, as a matter of course.
 "Amicus," Sheffield.—A column of a newspaper in an hour and a half.
 A person named William Charlton humbly rescued a gentleman from a very dangerous position in the river near Battersea, on Saturday evening last. The gentleman in question is anxious to ascertain the address of his deliverer.
 "A. R.," Pimlico, should send the architectural and other details, else we cannot decide.
 "Eldad" will perceive that we ourselves, in our last week's paper, sought the riddle, and we have not yet found it.
 "A Subscriber and Admirer," near Halifax, is thanked for the South American originals of the engravings of Buenos Ayres and De Rosas in the present number.
 "Brown," Coleford.—The entire course of the river Thames is about 220 miles.
 "K. H.," Naybro.—Wheatley, in his "Illustrations of the Common Prayer," states that "St. Valentine was a man of most admirable parts, and so famous for his love and charity that the custom of choosing Valentines upon his festival took its rise from them."
 "A Learner" should provide himself with Mudie's "Book of Birds," price about 4s. 6d.
 "S. T.," St. Mary's, will much oblige us by forwarding the views in question.
 "W. H.," Bridport.—Yes.
 "A Subscriber from the First," Frodsham.—The coroner appoints his own deputy.
 "Newton,"—Upon the first syllable.
 "S. S. S.,"—Ineligible.
 "Z. W.," should refer to the answers to correspondents in our last number.
 "An Old Subscriber,"—The bill is valid.
 "A. W. P.," Osbourne Vicarage.—Through private interest only.
 "I. P. P.," Ennisceorthy, should apply to any news-agent.
 "W. W. C.," Helston.—The lines are doubtless by Lord Byron.
 "An Irish Subscriber," Dublin.—The subject is scarcely of sufficient interest.
 "Duidy Gummish,"—Miss Seward's riddle and solution shall appear in our next.
 The sketch from Blarney shall appear.
 "Junius,"—The portraits may appear incidentally.
 "G. C.," City.—The suggestion is impracticable.
 "A Pole,"—Received.
 "H. B. H.,"—See No. 50 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, which contains a description of the Maundy Money, with engravings.
 "W. H. L.," Guildford.—See No. 67 of our journal, which contains an engraving of the birthplace of O'Connell.
 "W. D.," Dublin.—The illustrations to the extent suggested would not, we think, be popular; but we shall attend to the future sales.
 "F. E.," Warwick.—The subject shall appear; but we shall require a better sketch.
 "Semper Eadem,"—We do not know.
 "J. W.," Kingsland-road.—Thanks.
 "T. G. T.," Ipswich, is thanked.
 "J. E. D.,"—One pound. "A. B.,"—No inclosure received.
 Pritchley Hunt Races.—We have not room this week for the engraving of the Grand Military Steeple chase, which, however, shall appear in our next.
 "A Subscriber" who writes about the family of the Marquis of Northampton is answered No.
 "A Subscriber," Wakefield.—Mr. Villiers is an advocate for the total repeal of the Corn-laws.
 Our correspondents will oblige us exceedingly by adopting some more distinctive signature than that of "Subscriber" or "Constant Reader."
 "Mr. Hartley" is referred to our Census.
 "John,"—Yes.
 We do not undertake to answer legal questions.
 "N. F.," S. Thomas, "W. J.,"—Declined.
 "S. J.,"—Chisholm of Chisholm is the distinguished head of a numerous and influential Scottish clan, and a gentleman of great respectability.
 "R. Warwick" should consult Burke's "Peerage and Baronetage."
 "A Birmingham Gentleman" is, we fear, a "Brummagem" gentleman.
 "X. Y. Z.,"—Conent Garden, we believe.
 "An Old Subscriber," Isle of Wight.—Milton-on-Thames, Kent.
 "M. A.,"—Anonymous.
 "G. F. C.,"—The subject of this gentleman's note shall be inquired into.
 "B. S. M.,"—We have no recollection of having received the manuscript referred to. We must repeat that we cannot undertake to return rejected communications.
 "A Constant Reader," Worcestershire, is thanked for his intelligible hints, which shall not be lost sight of.
 "Mr. Hamblin," Brighton.—The Queen did not sleep at Norris Castle.
 "F. H. S.," Pendleton.—The song of the "Aerial Steam Carriage" was attended to upon receipt; but want of space has hitherto precluded the insertion of its review.
 "W. P.,"—Neither of the systems alluded to will enable any student to sing. Either of them may promote a facility to read music at sight, but that is very far off from singing.
 Erratum in Clerical Intelligence, last number.—"The Rev. Barlow to the Rectory of Guildford," instead of "Shalford-cum-Bramley, near Guildford."
 Chess.—"F. R. H.,"—It does not appear, from the position sent, that your adversary's pawn is attacked by you; you cannot, therefore, take it.
 "B. E.,"—In placing the board at chess, always have the white corner square to your right hand. In draughts, play on which colour you like, but have the double corner to your right.
 "Henry,"—The knight in taking the rook does not give check, the king can relax.
 "A Devon Subscriber,"—The king can castle after having been checked, provided he has not moved, and that the other regulations for castling are attended to.
 "W. G. M.,"—The king would be placing himself in check if he were to go to the square named. The best works on chess are those published by Mr. G. Walker and Mr. W. Lewis. This answer will apply to "F. R. H." and "A Beginner."
 "H. L. S.,"—We differ with our correspondent as to the absurdity of having two queens on the board at once. Such is the law in all the clubs of England and France. See the rules as laid down by Lewis and Walker, which we consider quite as good authorities as those of Philidor.
 "Greenwich,"—See the above answer.
 "Pilos,"—The first game by lottery, afterwards alternately, except in case of a draw, then the party who played first plays again.
 "W. G. M.," will be glad to play a game of chess by correspondence.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1844.

GOVERNMENTS have ceased to be the leaders of the people, and only do just so much as they are driven to do, and not always that. The consequences of neglect and carelessness were, perhaps, never made so apparent as in Wales, during the riots of last autumn. The Government had allowed little parties and petty interests to get Acts passed that allowed them to tax and toll the farmers and peasantry, almost without limit and without stint. Complaints were made to the local authorities, but they being precisely the parties interested in the abuses, the complaints were, of course, useless. The reasoning of the injured parties being vain, they resorted to the remedy pointed out by the instincts of self interest, joined with revenge. The consequence was a local rebellion, one of the worst effects of which was, that it was partially successful. We say so for this reason—that this success—the abolition of scores of the obnoxious toll-gates—was gained from the fears of the magistracy and squires; they yielded to the midnight axe and torch, what they would not have done to any temperate remonstrance, however put. The people have thus been taught to use the remedy of a barbarous time and age—the resorting to physical violence; they have

learned a lesson of rebellion, and the opportunity only will be wanting for a repetition of it, perhaps on a larger scale.

But quietness was at last the reward of concession, whatever the power was with which the concession was made, and the Government, driven by the force of public opinion, just as the Welsh landlords were by the force of "Rebecca," sent down a commission of enquiry into the disturbed districts. The commissioners have reported, and proved plainly enough that there were many and just causes of complaint, though, of course, there could be no excuse for violence. The Government must have been in possession of this report some time before it was made public; there are abundant evils described on the face of it, evils which it is the peculiar duty of a Government to remedy, and yet we see no signs of any intention to do what every one naturally expected—to introduce some general measure for modifying or removing the Welsh grievances. The sending down the Commission was a step that did much to calm the excitement of the people. It at least told them that the Government was in some degree cognizant of the evils they suffered from; and, though inquiry was not relief, they still hailed it as the precursor of it. But the clearer knowledge of the state of things gained by the Government through its agents does not seem to have increased its disposition to deal with the affairs of the principality. On the contrary, it seems to stand by, rather allowing individuals to take up isolated grievances, and bring them one by one before the house, each of course totally ineffectual as a remedy, but all raising an expectation in the minds of the Welsh people that something is being done for them, and all helping to waste in useless discussion the time that might be better employed. Colonel Wood has brought in a bill for exempting from the payment of toll the lime used in Wales as manure. This does nothing against the evil that is most complained of—the oppressive number of trusts and toll-gates in Wales; it merely exempts one article from its operation, and it must be borne in mind also that the toll system itself is but one among many other causes of discontent. That the toll on lime operates injuriously we have no doubt; but there is a strong objection on principle to legislating on such detailed points, without touching the evil in its whole extent. The discussion that arose is worth the attention of the Government. Men of various parties, though pointing out the utter inefficiency of the bill, all spoke of the necessity of some general and comprehensive measure. Those best acquainted with the locality, warned the Government that some measure of relief is fully expected. But no intimation could be gained that any such course is contemplated.

The Home Secretary objects, properly enough, to Colonel Wood's Bill, courteously allowing it to be introduced, with a pretty strong assurance that every subsequent stage of it will be opposed. He might just as well, one would think, have negatived it at once, and said, what appears to be about the truth, that the Government is not prepared to legislate on the subject itself, and will not countenance attempts to legislate on the part of others. It is possible that the Welsh people may have expended much of their energy in this last outbreak; and it is also possible that those who profit by the abuses that roused them, may have been taught a little caution and moderation; but the neglect of the ruling powers is as great now as before, though, seeing what they have seen, it is even less capable of being defended.

THE Parliamentary week has been again an anxious one. The contest between Lord Ashley and the Government on the Ten Hours Bill was renewed on Friday last, and carried to divisions that produced the strange result of a victory to both sides without a triumph to either. Sir James Graham succeeded in negativing the ten hours proposition by a majority of seven; Lord Ashley defeated the twelve hours limit of the Government by a majority of three. The result caused some surprise, as it was generally understood that the Ministry had used some more than ordinary exertions to obtain the presence of some of their party, and the absence of others. On Monday Sir James Graham announced the course he intends to pursue. He could not escape the consequence of the twice-repeated decision of the house against his Twelve Hour clause, narrow though the majorities might be, consistent with proper respect to the opinion of the house. But he as resolutely as ever opposed the Ten Hour proposition, and totally refused for himself and his colleagues any compromise of Eleven Hours. Neither would he abandon the task of legislating on the question altogether. But he proposed to withdraw the present bill, for the purpose of introducing another, embodying the amendments that have been already passed by the Committee with respect to the Labour of Children, and omitting those clauses to which the Committee seems to have so strong an objection. There was some degree of doubt whether Lord Ashley would consent to this withdrawal; but on Wednesday he expressed his readiness to do so, and he will wait till the new bill is introduced to begin his labour anew. Of the principle his Lordship contends for we have already, and at some length, expressed our opinion.

Lord Brougham has also this week given his opinion on the question. That the subject had not come before the House of Lords was by no means an obstacle in the way of a man of such genius; he delivered a Ten Hours' Bill speech on the presentation of a petition, thus anticipating, by perhaps a month, the part he will take in the discussion of the measure. The spirit that has infused so much harshness into the New Poor Law, spoke strongly throughout his Lordship's address; it was in the coldest and most unrelieved application of the most severe principles of political economy, that regards human beings as mere machines for producing wealth by labour, paid for in wages great or small, as the case may be, without a moment's thought as to whether they may not have the feelings of humanity, the wish for some respite from toil, and the capacity to enjoy the brief exemption. All the sufferings, all the miseries—physical and moral—of this great class, Lord Brougham passes over, and sets down as incurable—as evils inflicted by an inevitable destiny, which he describes as the "mysterious dispensations of Providence." There have been those who, endowed with powers as great, and humanity far greater, than Lord Brougham's, have shrunk from saying what are "dispensations of Providence." To pronounce what are and what are not the Creator's "dispensations" is a task in which human wisdom may grievously err. All that we can venture to say is that evils exist, and that man is endowed with powers that enable him to remedy some of them, and to escape from others. Famine and disease, earthquakes, floods, and conflagrations are all parts of the scheme of the universe, but the industry of man can ward off famine—his intellect, by investigating the causes, can apply the remedies to disease, and from the attacks of the elements his skill does to a great extent protect him. The Mussulman, with the plague raging round him, sits down, and passively acquiescing in the "dispensation of Providence," makes no exertion to escape it; and the land he

dwells in is almost annually visited by a scourge, that the energy, the civilization, and the Christian faith and morals of the denizen of Western Europe, have eradicated. The more enlightened activity appears to us the more religious course, as well as the more philosophical. The principle of Lord Brougham, if carried out, would prostrate every attempt to ameliorate the condition of man. On the same principle slavery might be defended—as, indeed, it has been defended—as a dispensation of Providence. But where evils exist, we shall always advocate trying a remedy, nor with the hardened pride of human knowledge—learned but not wise—impute as Lord Brougham imputes, insanity to those whose benevolence and purity of motive he cannot comprehend. While Lord Ashley is winning golden opinions from all sorts of people, Lord Brougham wonders that he "is permitted to go at large"! The *Morning Post* very well rebukes this coarse and vulgar insinuation, and asks the ex-Chancellor whether it is by a "dispensation of Providence" that he holds his five thousand a year from the public, his town mansion, his northern castle, and his chateau in the South of France, while he sees millions of fellow creatures toiling in the depths of misery without an effort to relieve them?

THE announcements and advertisements of the daily papers are quite a study; but not any of the many curious and puzzling paragraphs that are included in this portion of their columns puzzle us half so much as those that have of late become more frequent, emanating from the office of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and acknowledging the receipt of various sums of money from unknown individuals, to be applied to the service of the State. Sometimes they come in the shape of "conscience money;" there was an acknowledgment of £50 of this money last week. This we can in a degree account for, as proceeding from some repentant clerk, troubled by the reminiscence of some youthful and undetected appropriation of the public funds. There may be true repentance in the act, and we would neither sneer nor laugh at the restitution, albeit we have heard worldly-minded men do both. But there are other remittances that find their way to the Exchequer that seem sent from some motive, which, if it is not a diseased kind of vanity, is altogether indefinable. Here is one from the *Times* of Wednesday:—

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of £15, sent to him by some person unknown, to be added to the funds of the Exchequer.

The Exchequer will doubtless feel much indebted to him; his three fines will be deposited therein, even as a shovel of coal might be poured into a Newcastle pit-mouth. It is curious to observe that these donations did not pour in so abundantly when the Exchequer really wanted replenishing—as in the days of the Whigs for instance. But as soon as the Income Tax has filled the coffers of the State to overflowing, men unknown, but whose *crania* must be of odd formation, rush forward with their drop to swell the golden tide;

Giving their sum of more
To that which hath too much.

The following, from the same paper, is still more curious:—
 "The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of two sovereigns, to be applied 'to the use of the nation,' and forwarded to him by some person unknown." Two sovereigns to be applied to the use of England, Ireland, and Scotland, to say nothing of the East Indies and the colonies! Imagine the gratitude of the British empire for the donation of forty shillings! One sighs to think how much it might have done for an individual, compared to the nothing it will do where it has gone. Had the fool who sent it no poor relation, or was there no struggling shirt-maker in his neighbourhood?

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace, on Saturday evening, included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Aberdeen, Mr. George Edward, and the Hon. Mrs. Anson.

On Monday, the Queen held a drawing-room, the first this season, at St. James's Palace. Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived from Buckingham Palace about two o'clock, attended by the royal suite.—[A full description of this event will be found amongst our illustrations.]

On Tuesday, the Queen and Prince Albert took an airing in an open barouche. Her Majesty and the Prince visited her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia, at her residence at Kensington. Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians and suite embarked at Ostend at half-past seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, and arrived at Buckingham Palace at seven o'clock in the evening. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, received the Queen of the Belgians, on arriving at the Palace. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent joined the royal circle at Buckingham Palace at dinner, in the evening. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, attended by her suite, arrived at Marlborough House from Witley Court.

On Wednesday her Majesty the Queen Dowager visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty, attended by the Hon. Miss Eden and the Hon. Miss Mitchell, arrived at the Palace at three o'clock, and was received, on alighting from her carriage, by the Equerries in Waiting, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household. His Royal Highness Prince Albert conducted the Queen Dowager to her Majesty and the Queen of the Belgians. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived soon afterwards, at Buckingham Palace, and joined the illustrious circle. Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent took an airing in a carriage. Her Majesty, attended by the Baroness D'Honnvorst and Major D'Hannins de Moerkerke, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House, and also called at Cambridge House, the residence of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge. The royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace, included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, Colonel Sir George Couper, Bart., and Captain Francis Seymour.

We understand that among the early alliances in high life, will be the marriage of Miss Harriet Beresford, second daughter of the late Lord George Beresford, and niece of the Archbishop of Armagh, and Mr. George Dunbar, late M.P. for Belfast. The Lord Primate and family are shortly expected from the Palace, Armagh, and the ceremony is expected to be solemnized the week after the Easter recess.

Lord Francis Russell will lead to the altar Miss Peyton, a daughter of the Rev. Algernon Peyton, on the 15th of next month.

Viscount Newport's alliance to the Hon. Miss Selina Forester takes place on the 16th of the ensuing month.

A marriage is on the tapis between Sir Piers Mostyn, Bart., of Talacre Hall, Flintshire, and the Hon. Miss Fraser, daughter of Lord and Lady Lovat.

The Queen and Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite, and the household, attended divine service on Sunday morning, in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of London. Prayers were read by the Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay.

The American dwarf, General Tom Thumb, accompanied by his guardian, Mr. P. T. Barnum, of New York, had the honour of attending at the Palace in the evening, where the general exhibited his clever imitations of Napoleon, &c., which elicited the approbation of her Majesty and the royal circle.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

ETON COLLEGE.—Result of the examination for the Newcastle Prize, at Eton, last Saturday:—Newcastle Scholar: Drake, K.S. Newcastle Medallist: Wolley, K.S. The following were named by the examiners as highly distinguished:—Hunt, K.S.; Equal Alphabetists: Messrs. Herbert, M'Nivan, Pearce, Serocold, M.A., and Wright, K.S.; Equal Alphabetists: Messrs. Bullock, Hornby, Patteson, and Smith, M.A.

Mr. G. O. Morgan, who was lately elected to the vacant scholarship on Lord Craven's foundation at Oxford, is still a member of Shrewsbury School, and not yet a resident of that University. It is remarkable that the only other instance of an University Scholarship having been obtained before residence is that of Mr. Brancker, elected Ireland Scholar, 1831, also from Shrewsbury School.

His Grace the Archbishop of York has instituted the Rev. J. H. Sutton, M.A., to the rectory of St. Mary's, Bishopscill, Yorkshire. The Rev. Thomas Fielden Woodham has been appointed to the rectory of St. Peter's, Cheeshill, in the diocese of Winchester, vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas Stephenson. The Hon. Bishop of Chester has licensed the Rev. Robert Townley, M.A., to the perpetual curacy of St. Matthew's, Liverpool. The Rev. J. Lloyd, M.A., has been instituted to the rectory of Llanmerw, Montgomery. The Lord Bishop of Lincoln has instituted the Rev. J. Overton to the rectory of Rothwell,

Lincolnshire, the Rev. J. Lester to the rectory of Luddington, and the Rev. H. Maclean, M.A., incumbent of Christchurch, Coventry, to the vicarage of Caistor.

The Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxon. have presented the Rev. George Thomas Duffield, M.A., fellow of that society, to the rectory of Stratford-le-Bow, Middlesex, vacant by the death of the Rev. Henry Harrison, B.D. The Rev. B. Gibson, M.A., fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, has been presented by that society to the rectories of St. Mary Abchurch and St. Laurence Poultry, in the city of London. The rev. gentlemen have been instituted to their respective incumbencies by the Lord Bishop of London.

Some time since it was stated that it was the intention of the Bishop of London to issue a pastoral letter to the clergy of his diocese, authorising them to make a collection in their respective churches and chapels in aid of the Metropolitan Churches Fund. The letter is now in the hands of the clergy. His lordship states that eight years have elapsed since he has put forth proposals for raising a fund to be applied to the building and endowment of additional churches. At that period several additional churches were erected. By the intended arrangement provision has been made for the erection of 50 new churches—36 of which are completed, 2 are in course of erection, and 12 will be proceeded with as soon as the sites are duly surveyed. These churches will contain altogether about 57,000 persons. It appears that since the issue of the last letter the population of the parishes within the Bills of Mortality has continued to increase at the rate of about 20,000 per annum. The collection, in obedience to the bishop's letter, will be made on June the 9th, being the first Sunday after Trinity.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY.—On Thursday the half-yearly court of directors was held at the London Tavern, G. R. Robinson, Esq., Governor, in the chair. Mr. A. T. Galt, chief clerk, read the report. The sales of land during the year amounted to 34,859 acres, for £17,031 19s. 4d., being an increase over the sales of 1842 of 2554 acres, and £12242 10s. 4d. The total sales of real property, from the formation of the society, were 77,737 acres, for £43,008 0s. 7d., leaving 657,674 acres in the company's possession. The charges for the total management of the company were £37,989 12s. 4d. The proprietors advanced an entire sum of £213,000, which, after deducting purchases, outlays, and expenses, left a balance of £3326 2s. 9d. at the disposal of the company. The report was adopted. A long discussion ensued upon the propriety of declaring forfeited sixteen shares, upon which instalments were due, which ended in the affirmative, leaving discretionary power with the directors to grant such time to the defaulters for payment as each individual case justified. The vacancies upon the direction were filled up, and thanks voted to the chairman.

EDUCATION.—On Thursday evening a very large public meeting was held at the Independent Chapel, Cambridge-heath, Bethnal-green, to adopt measures for the extension of popular education in that district. Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P., took the chair, and appealed to the meeting in behalf of the proposed object. In conformity with a resolution proposed by G. Thompson, Esq., seconded by Mr. Althaus, a subscription was entered into for the purpose of erecting a boys' school, on the principles of the British and Foreign School Society, in Bethnal-green. A collection was accordingly made, and £360 subscribed. A series of resolutions were proposed, supported by the Rev. Dr. Collison, the Rev. Dr. Reed, the Rev. J. Carlile, the Rev. J. Viney, and other ministers and gentlemen.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—Last Thursday the proprietors in the Eastern Counties and Northern and Eastern Railway Companies, met at the Shoreditch station. The proprietors in the Northern and Eastern Railway Company met at twelve, when the draft of a bill empowering the directors to apply to Parliament in the present session, for leave to make certain alterations in the proposed extension line to Newport was submitted to the meeting and approved of. The chairman stated that it had been determined on by the directors of the joint companies to apply to Parliament in the next session to extend the Northern and Eastern Railway from Ely to Lincoln, so as to embrace the traffic of the towns of Wisbeach, Lynn, Spalding, and Bracton. The proprietors in the Eastern Counties Company met at one, when the draft of a bill was read and agreed to for extending the Northern and Eastern Railway at Newport, by Cambridge and Ely, and from thence to Brandon and Peterborough. The chairman having intimated his belief that the bill now before Parliament for the amalgamation of the Eastern and Northern and Eastern Companies would pass without opposition, the meeting broke up.

THE AMENDED POOR-LAW BILL.—DEPUTATION TO SIR JAMES GRAHAM.—On Tuesday a meeting of the delegates from the following metropolitan parishes, viz., St. Marylebone, St. George's, Hanover-square; St. James's, Westminster; St. Pancras, St. Margaret, and St. John, Westminster; St. Mary, Islington; St. Leonard, Shoreditch; and St. Luke, Old-street, took place in the Court-house, Marylebone, for the purpose of proceeding as a deputation to the Home-office, to urge upon Sir James Graham their objections to the provisions of the amended Poor-law Bill, and to solicit him to exempt all parishes under local acts from the operation of its provisions. The deputation, which was very numerous, attended, proceeded in carriages to the Home-office, where they were joined by the following members of Parliament:—G. Byng, Esq., and Col. T. Wood, the county members; Sir C. Napier, T. Wakley, Esq., and T. S. Duncombe, Esq.; Sir B. Hall being absent, owing to the illness of his son. The Right Hon. Mr. Frankland Lewis, one of the Poor-law Commissioners, was present with Sir James Graham. Sir C. Napier introduced the object the deputation had in view to Sir J. Graham, and said that the parishes represented by the delegates present considered that the amended Poor-law Bill would seriously interfere with their local interests upon several points; viz., in the mode of appointing auditors, and in the creation of asylums and district schools. Members of the deputation having urged upon Sir J. Graham various grounds of objection, Mr. T. Duncombe asked would Sir J. Graham undertake to pledge himself to insert a general clause exempting all parishes having local acts from the operation of the bill? Sir James Graham said he was not prepared at once to give such a pledge. He should, however, certainly deliberate upon the representations made by so numerous and respectable a deputation, and he should feel it his duty to represent to the Government the arguments which had been adduced by the delegates from the metropolitan parishes. Mr. Duncombe said, under such circumstances, he would suggest to the deputation that they should leave the matter for the present entirely in the hands of Sir J. Graham. The deputation then withdrew.

ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY.—On Wednesday a meeting of the governors was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, to receive the report of Mr. Alderman Johnson, the treasurer. It appeared that the asylum at Brixton now contains 150 boys, and 60 girls; and that the town establishment provides for 60 additional children, making a total of 292, who are boarded, clothed, and educated on the Madras system.

ST. STEPHEN'S, WALBROOK.—There was on Wednesday (pursuant to adjournment) another meeting of parishioners on the subject of the accounts and Alderman Gibbs. Mr. Rock was called to the chair, and entered into a long statement of old grievances. Mr. Cunliffe, Mr. Howett, and others spoke, recommending a perseverance in the steps taken, to compel Alderman Gibbs to submit his accounts to a full vestry and quit office. The meeting was adjourned to Easter Monday. The Rev. Dr. Croly was present, but took no part in the proceedings.

FANCY FAIR UNDER THE THAMES.—This fair, which commenced on Monday, was continued with great spirit throughout the whole of Tuesday and Wednesday. The decoration of the interior of the Tunnel, and the general arrangement of the stalls were excellent. The weather was unusually fine, and the number of visitors which the fair attracted was almost beyond credit. In addition to the fair in the Tunnel, there was something very like one outside, at the Rotherhithe entrance, consisting of gingerbread-nut stalls, exhibitions of rumbles and mountebanks, and a display of the illegitimate drama, in the shape of "Brewer's Pavilion Theatre," which was well patronised by the visitors to the Tunnel. The fair finally closed on Wednesday at eleven o'clock.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COURT-MARTIAL.—A court-martial was held on board the St. Vincent, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, Commander-in-Chief, at Portsmouth, on Monday morning, before Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker, C.B., President; Captains William Willmott, Henderson, C.B.K.H., of the Victory; Richard Freeman Rowley (flag), St. Vincent; Sir Thomas Hastings, Excellent; and Commander Robert Wilcox, of the Victory; G. L. Greatham, Esq., Judge-Advocate; to try Mr. James Hand, second engineer of Her Majesty's steam-vessel Prometheus, Lieutenant Pasco;—"For that the said Mr. James Hand, second class engineer of her Majesty's steam-vessel Prometheus, did on the 27th day of February, 1844, while the engineer on watch, grossly neglect his duty by having allowed the water in one of the boilers on board the said vessel to get considerably below its proper level, and for not having taken the proper steps to arrest the mischief thereby incurred, whereby the vessel was prevented from proceeding on her voyage after reaching Madeira, and which has occasioned great inconvenience to her Majesty's service, and rendered a considerable outlay necessary." Four witnesses were examined for the prosecution—namely, the Commander of the vessel, Lieutenant Pasco; the First Engineer, Mr. Fraser; Mr. Joseph Wallace, Second Master; and Mr. Thomas Lloyd, Chief Engineer of Woolwich Dockyard; from whose combined evidence it appeared that on the night of the 27th of February, or rather on the morning of the 28th, Lieutenant Pasco, being in his berth, was awake by the stopping of the vessel, then off Madeira. On rising to inquire the cause, he discovered a strong and offensive smell issuing from the engine-room, which he found proceeded from the ignition of some felt placed, as is usual, between the two boilers. On prosecuting his inquiries further, he found that the port boiler was at the time so hot as to be nearly at red heat (hence the smell from the felt) consequent upon its not being sufficiently supplied with water by Mr. Hand, the engineer on duty, who alleged as an excuse for his culpable neglect, that on making the discovery he was frightened and did not know how to act. Lieutenant Pasco finding the vessel so disabled, and it being impossible to get the damage repaired at Madeira, made sail for the first British naval port, and communicated his disaster to Sir David Milne, Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, from whence he sailed to Portsmouth. The evidence of the first-engineer and second-master was similar. Mr. Thomas Lloyd, chief-engineer at Woolwich Dockyard, proved the damage done to the boilers to be the result of carelessness and neglect, and, although the boilers were tubular ones, they do not require any more skill in management than common ones, and gave it as his opinion that the damage done could not be repaired in less time than one month, and would cost from £300 to £400. The prisoner brought two witnesses in defence, one an apprentice on board. Their evidence, however, did not palliate the crime, and was unimportant. Lieutenant Pasco, also Mr. Lloyd, gave the prisoner a good

character for sobriety and general attention to his duties, and also for his qualifications as a thorough engineer. The court was cleared for the consideration of the verdict, and, on re-opening, the Judge-Advocate delivered as the result of the deliberations of the court, that the prisoner be dismissed her Majesty's service, and that he is forthwith dismissed accordingly.

APPOINTMENTS.—To Woolwich Dockyard: Mr. Samuel Reed, from Chatham, acting master shipwright's assistant, his appointment as acting assistant of Devonport Dockyard having been cancelled. Mr. William Tooley, second foreman of smiths, vice Kenning, promoted to Deptford. To Deptford Dockyard: Mr. O. W. Lang, acting assistant; Samuel Hinton, boatwain; Nicholas Bromell, foreman of shipwrights; John Venning, first foreman of smiths; John Parnell, John William Fuller, and William Sharpe, inspectors of shipwrights. This establishment will be commissioned on the 1st of April next. The present officers acting here will be confirmed in their rank, and others will be immediately appointed. Mr. Kenney, of Woolwich, is appointed master smith, and fifty-four hired shipwrights from Portsmouth, and thirty-eight from Chatham, are ordered to be entered. Mr. William Buck, late acting foreman at Woolwich-yard, is appointed foreman of this yard. Nathaniel Barnaby, acting leading man of shipwrights at Chatham, is appointed acting leading man of shipwrights at Sheerness.

We have much pleasure in stating that an arrangement has been made, by which, in future, without further expense to the public, but by restricting rigidly the quantity of baggage conveyed with a regiment by railway, the wives and children of soldiers will be carried for a very small charge, and in some cases gratuitously. The arrangement is one totally of a regimental nature.

We have it from undoubted authority that an extensive retirement amongst the Commandants, Field Officers, and Captains of the Royal Marines has been determined upon; which will give about thirty steps to the junior branches of that distinguished service.

MORTALITY IN THE LINE.—Of nearly 600 young and active men, who composed the gallant regiment of the 92nd Highlanders, when it left Scotland for foreign service, nearly ten years ago, only 143 have returned.

The officers of the Royal Marines gave a splendid ball and supper to the ladies of Haverfordwest, on the 19th instant. They kept it up with great spirit, and performed the last country dance by daylight. Just as the ladies were leaving, their gallant partners received orders to march the next morning for Cardigan, the Marines from Narbeth, commanded by Major Whylock, relieving them at Haverfordwest.

MALTA, March 17.—The Belvidera, the Hon. Captain Grey, arrived in port on Saturday, the 9th instant, from Gibraltar. She had taken Alicante and Barcelona on her route, but brought no news from those places. Two officers of the Royal Engineers arrived by her, viz., the Hon. Mr. Keane and Lieutenant Ross. The Devastation steam-frigate got under weigh on the 9th, for Tunis, where she is to be on station, having followed the Ottoman corvette Gul Sefet, having on board the Ambassador from the Porte, Djemal Efendi. On the 15th, immediately after the arrival of the Iberia from Athens, the Geyser was despatched to Tunis, report says to send the Devastation to Athens, but her real purpose is unknown. A very beautiful Russian schooner of war arrived on the 16th. She is the Westnik. On mooring, she saluted the forts and the flag ship. The Oriental, with a heavy mail from London, arrived on the 12th, and proceeded on the following day to Alexandria, the overland mail per Aleto having reached the same morning, in the singularly short time of six days 10½ hours, from the office in London to the Packet-office in this town. The Aleto proceeded to Gibraltar on the 14th. His lordship the Bishop of Gibraltar proceeded on the 13th to Naples, on a pastoral tour. Her Majesty's steamer Vesuvius was placed at his lordship's command. The Iberia, Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer, arrived from the Levant on the 15th. There was a large fleet at the Pireus, composed of ships of almost every maritime power—viz., English, three line-of-battle ships, a brig, and steam frigate; French, two line-of-battle ships, a corvette, and steam frigate; one Austrian steam frigate, one Russian corvette, one Ottoman corvette, and one Greek corvette, with a steamer. The Iberia left port at two P.M., en route to England. The usual packets have arrived and departed. A more special mention of them will not interest the public.

FORGERY IN THE NAVY.—A discovery was made on Saturday, the 9th inst., at Malta, that embezzlements to a considerable amount, and forgeries of the name of his commander (Sparks), and the second master (Rundle), by Thomas D. Penrose, clerk in charge of the Polyphemus steamer on station there, had been long going on. Immediately on the discovery a court of inquiry sat on the prisoner, and a committee of pursers sat to examine and report upon the stores, &c. Whatever their conclusion was, no one can know, for everything was conducted with the utmost secrecy, but the result was, that he was handed over to the civil authorities on Wednesday. On Thursday he was examined before the magistrate, Mr. Charles Harper, and was remanded to the following day, and again till Tuesday next. But here again public curiosity is balked, for Mr. Harper, in any case of interest, shuts the door on the public. Both the admirals were present at each examination. The amounts of embezzlements and forgeries are stated variously from £1000 to £4000, but all is report. Some officers are sufferers both of the 42nd and 88th, and a case comes on on Wednesday, in which a tradesman holds a forged Government bill for £240. He, however, obtained the signature of an officer of the 88th, Mr. Norton, who will be the principal sufferer. Mr. Penrose enjoyed a high reputation, and was a constant visitor at the regimental messes, but was living at the rate of £800 to £1000 a year, keeping his gigs and racers.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT AT DEVONPORT DOCKYARD.—A labourer in the employ of the contractors, was killed on Friday morning at the works of the North Jetty. He usually attended a travelling apparatus, to which is attached a large chain for the purpose of lowering stones, for building the sea wall, into the dam. He with another were employed on this occasion in lowering a large stone; but sufficient care not being taken, the stone suddenly jerked, causing the handles of the apparatus to be whirled round at an immense velocity, when the poor fellow being taken by surprise, was caught by one of the handles and precipitated with great violence into the dam below, and instantly killed.

A naval court-martial was held on board Her Majesty's ship Imaum, on the 7th of February, for the trial of Lieutenant Phillips, other Majesty's sloop Ring-dove, Com. Sir W. Daniell, Kt. There were four charges against the prisoner—the first for being absent from his watch on deck; the second for coming on the quarter deck when under arrest, smoking a cigar; the third for refusing to go below when advised, and threatening violence to the marines who were ordered to remove him; and the fourth, a general charge of disrespect. The prisoner pleaded guilty generally, and the Court sentenced him to be reprimanded, removed from his ship, and placed at the bottom of the list.

A general court-martial assembled at the Kingston Barracks, on the 13th of February, for the trial of Lieutenant Cox, on charges framed from the Horse Guards, of a similar character to those preferred against the same officer in October last, and which the Court then declared itself incompetent to entertain. Lieut. Cox requested that the trial might be adjourned for a few days, as he was not prepared. The Court granted his request.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE WHALE FISHERY.—On Tuesday the Truelove, Captain Parker, and the Abram, Captain Humphrey, sailed from the port of Hull, for Davis's Straits, amidst the cheers of a large multitude of persons, who assembled at Southend to witness their departure. Captain Humphrey, it will be remembered, is the gallant officer who, with his crew, picked up and rescued Captain Ross, in the Arctic seas, a few years since. On Wednesday the Prince of Wales, a fine old bark, formerly in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company, and recently purchased by a firm at Hull, sailed for Davis's Straits, under the command of Capt. Couldey, with a well-selected crew, and amply found with stores, implements, &c., for the enterprise. The bystanders cheered as the vessel cleared the docks and basin, and were responded to by the crew. On the same day the Bon Accord, Captain Lee, from Aberdeen, arrived in Whitebooth Roads, and came into our port; and, being destined for Davis's Straits, will make the tenth vessel for the Straits and Greenland hence this spring.

THE MERCHANT NAVY.—A deputation waited on Monday upon the Right Hon. the President of her Majesty's Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, &c., on the subject of the establishment of boards for the examination of masters and mates in the merchant navy, and were introduced by Capt. Gladstone, R.N. and M.P. The Right Hon. President of the Board of Trade stated, that the measure had been for some time under the consideration of the Government—that they were inclined to deal with the subject, and hoped that they might be able to introduce a bill in the course of the present session.

MERCHANTS' SEAMEN SOCIETY.—On Tuesday a meeting of the governors of this charity, which is established for the relief and support of sick, maimed, and disabled seamen, their widows, and orphans, was held at the society rooms, Birch-lane. From the report read by Mr. Watson, it appeared that the receipts amounted to £21,731 3s. 9d., and the disbursements, including £17,638 paid to pensioners, figured £20,330 17s. 2d. The following are the pensioners on the society's funds, viz., 1646 men, 2510 women, and 2785 children.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.—About one o'clock, p.m., on Thursday, the bark Caroline, Wilson, from Liverpool for Africa, with cargo, was seen endeavouring to gain safe anchorage in St. Studwell's Roads. The wind being about north, and then blowing a hurricane, prevented her making head-way. Anchor was cast; but she drifted rapidly, ran against the lesser island, and became a total wreck. Such was the violence of the waves, that in a short period not a vestige of her could be seen. The crew consisted of twenty-seven persons, two only of whom were saved on the island. The captain and six others were drowned. The other portion managed to get into the two boats, and were carried out towards the Merionethshire coast, and landed about five miles south of Barmouth. Of the crew of the first boat two died during the night, and one on the beach, leaving six survivors. The captain was seen, by some spectators from the mainland, to be standing upon an isolated part of the rock, looking at his watch, and in a moment was swept away by the overpowering billow. Three bodies were found on the beach, near Llanaber. It was soon ascertained that the survivors had gone to Piascan.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTH WALES CIRCUIT.—CARMARTHEN, MARCH 23. Thomas Jones, David Jones, and Francis Davies, were brought up to receive sentence for a burglary committed in the parish of Moddrey. They had pleaded guilty to the charge. His lordship sentenced Thomas Jones and David Jones to ten years' transportation, and Francis Davies to one year's imprisonment. John Harris, David Thomas, David Williams, Job Evans, Isaac Charles, and John Lewis, all of whom had been found guilty of a riot at the Carmarthen workhouse, were sentenced as follows:—John Harris, to one year's imprisonment, with hard labour, and the rest to eight months' imprisonment.

Thomas Hughes, John Jones, and Benjamin Jones, for demanding the Pont-tarlicke toll-gate, were sentenced to one year's hard labour.

David Lewis, Jonathan Jones, Howell Lewis, Jonathan Lewis, and David Davies, convicted of a riot at Tallog, were sentenced to eight months' hard labour each.

David Thomas, John Jones, Evan Davies, John Thomas, Thomas Thomas, John Thomas, and David Evans, for a burglary at Pontyfar, were sentenced, David Thomas to transportation for twenty years, and the whole of the others to transportation for ten years.

After the passing of the sentences a most heartrending scene took place in court; the families of the transports threw themselves into a perfect frenzy of grief. Sobs and cries were heard on all sides, and there was scarcely a dry eye in the court. The prisoners were then removed, and the assizes terminated.

POLICE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—ATTACK ON A GAMBLING HOUSE.—On Monday night last, the police, under the direction of Mr. Superintendent Baker, of the C division, who was armed with the proper legal authority, succeeded in gaining an entrance to a gaming house, No. 16, Leicester-place, and obtaining possession of the implements of gambling and the bank, and capturing between twenty and thirty persons who were either concerned in gambling affairs or connected with the management of the concern. The evidence against the parties, which was of the most conclusive nature, was obtained by Horsford, one of the Mendicity Society's constables. Four persons, charged as principals, were on Tuesday placed at the bar, at Marlborough-street Police Court, before Mr. Maltby, the sitting magistrate. Their names were John Harlow, John Laing, Lewis Bernard, and Luke Brown. A quantity of gambling implements, consisting of roulette-wheel, counters, bank-bowl, cloths, rakes, &c., were produced by Inspector Beresford, and declared to have been seized by the police on the premises.—Mr. Superintendent Baker said the money seized was £62s. 6d., and a further sum of £4 5s. 4d. on the person of one of the defendants, named Rogers, who declined to claim the money, for fear of being dealt with as a principal. A further sum of 11s. 4d. was found in one of the bowls. The superintendent stated that Harlow was the proprietor of the house, and he had been captured in the shop beneath the gaming room, which shop was used as a tobacco-shop.—The fine of £50 was inflicted on Harlow, and £25 on each of the other defendants.—The players were then brought to the bar, in batches of four at a time. The names given were—Augustus Meves, Thomas Dowling or Dulang, John Smith, and Joseph Patzrend. Meves was discharged, and the others were fined 40s. each.—The next four were John Brauna, Prosper Roset, Larn Bernard, and Pierre Entieppie. Horsford having identified them all, they alleged an excuse they were ignorant of the law. A fine of 40s. was inflicted on each.—The next batch was Herkhoff Harman, James Smith, John Clarke, and Bernard Lafin.—Horsford said Clark was known to the Mendicity officers, and had been relieved by the Society.—All the defendants pleaded they were in the room without the remotest intention of gaming.—The fine of 40s. was inflicted on every one. Ladin, as he left the court, created a burst of risibility by the extremely comic rage with which he exclaimed, "Quarante shelling! Ah, mon Dieu, vy I have enlever all mon argent par la diable roulette." The next four were Benjamin Rolfe, John Higgins, Thomas Edward Russell, and John Rogers. Higgins was discharged, as he was only employed in the shop. Rogers, an elderly man, was pointed out by Horsford, as the person who had given him the entrée into the gaming-house. He had put himself in the way of Rogers at a coffee shop, and having made believe that he was a countryman, desirous of seeing the sights of London, and more particularly the inside of a gaming-house, Rogers fell into the trap, and having volunteered to introduce him and to show him how to play, the offer was accepted, and Horsford was enabled to pay a couple of visits to the rooms, and to make himself familiar with the persons there without drawing suspicion on himself. As soon as the alarm of police was raised amongst the players, each tried to make his escape good, but Rogers pounced upon the bank, and took all he could lay his hands on, quite unconscious that Horsford was noticing his proceedings. He then ran up stairs and began undressing himself, as if he were an innocent lodger preparing to go to bed, but he became disagreeably aware of his real situation when brought down by his new friend and given in charge of the police. He refunded the bank money, and would have nothing to do with it, as any claim on his part would have subjected him to the charge of acting as a principal.—Mr. Maltby asked Rogers if he had any defence to offer.—Rogers: I consider myself victimized by that traitorous man (pointing to Horsford); he seduced me in a coffee shop to take him to a gaming-house, all the while pretending he'd just come from Devonshire. I thought I knew a thing or two, but look here how he took me in—he gave me these flowers (showing a nosegay), which he said he'd brought from the country. I say that none of us is safe, if a man is to go prowling about like a wolf in sheep's-clothing.—Horsford: Your worship, he thought he was picking up a flat with a lot of money.—Rogers: A pretty flat business I've made of it, by taking you to the house. The fine of 40s. was inflicted on all the defendants. The last four were John Fitzallan, Thomas Riley, alias Captain Riley, formerly a silk mercer in Oxford-street, Thomas Jones, and James Johnson. Riley said he only went there to serve a Bench warrant.—Horsford proved that he was in the room while play was going on, and that when the police came he hid himself in an upper room under the table. The fine of 40s. was inflicted on the whole batch.

LAMBETH-STREET.—On Tuesday Mr. Norton was engaged for some hours in hearing the final examination of Thomas Buckmaster Proctor, Norman Buckmaster Proctor, John Milson, John Purdy, and John Payne, members of an impudent gang of expert thieves, who have managed to plunder several persons of property, amounting in value to above £500. Mr. Payne, the barrister, Mr. Humphreys, the solicitor, and other legal gentlemen, attended on behalf of the prisoners. There were no less than from eighteen to twenty cases brought home against them, and the property in all cases had been obtained from poor persons, and led to their total ruin. The prisoners were all committed for trial on different charges.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

FATAL SQUALL.—TWO LIVES LOST.—On Sunday, about one o'clock, during a heavy squall off Gravesend, the ferry boat, plying from that place and Tilbury, was capsized, Bailey and Howard, two of the watermen, unfortunately sank to rise no more before any assistance could reach them; and one of the passengers was picked up clinging to the bottom of the boat in such an exhausted state that, on Sunday evening, but faint hopes were entertained of his recovery.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE BLACKWALL RAILWAY.—Mr. W. Baker held an inquest, on Tuesday, at the London Hospital, on view of the body of John Moaghgan, aged 40 years, late a porter in the employ of the London and Blackwall Railway Company, who was killed on Saturday night last, as he was conveying some fruit along the line, by the Limehouse carriage, striking him on the back near to one of the crossings.

TRAGIC OCCURRENCE AT MILE-END.—Same day Mr. Baker held an inquest at the New Globe Tavern, Mile-end-road, on the body of George Furley, aged 18 months, who was drowned by his mother, Mary Furley, in the attempt to commit a double suicide, by drowning herself and child, on Sunday night last, in the Regent's Canal, near the Mile-end bridge. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Mary Furley, who was committed to Newgate.

ROBBERY AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.—On Tuesday information was received by the police that on the previous night a gentleman, belonging to the firm of Messrs. Hodge, Horne, and Co., wholesale druggists, Nos. 102 and 103, Blackman-street, Southwark, was robbed in the pit of the Haymarket Theatre, between ten and half-past ten o'clock, of a brown silk purse, containing ten sovereigns and some silver, and a bank receipt for the sum of £45 and £40 in cash.

SUICIDE AT BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.—On Monday morning, between twelve and one o'clock, a respectably-dressed female, apparently about 25 years of age, ran down the eastern steps of the Surrey side of Blackfriars Bridge, and threw herself into the river. She was shortly afterwards taken out by a waterman and police constable 329, and conveyed to a surgeon, and from thence, in a cab, to St. Thomas's Hospital, when the surgeon in attendance pronounced her dead.

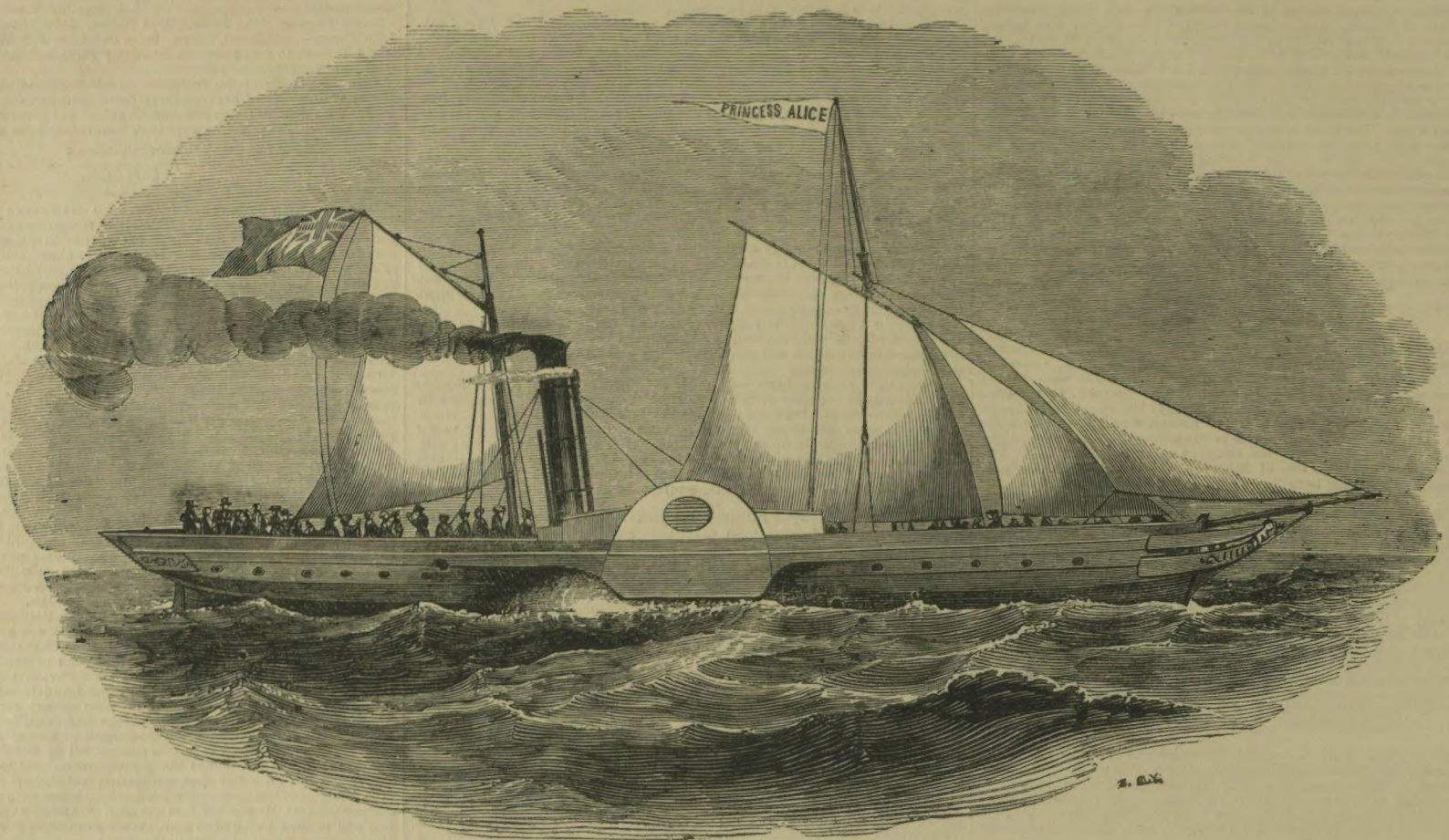
AWFUL DEATH.—Mr. T. Hutchinson, the eminent railway contractor, met his death last week on his way from the Sedgfield station of the Stockton and Darlington Railway to the village of Morden, where he lived. He had a few glasses of whisky at the Sedgfield station, which is a public-house, and in less than half an hour after he had left to walk home he was found with his head just within the rails, and an engine with a train of 35 waggons had gone over his neck, right shoulder, and arm, which killed him in a moment. He has left a widow and six children.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Wednesday morning, about five o'clock, an alarming and destructive fire broke out in the workshop and premises of Mr. Kalber, fur-skin-dresser, situate at No. 4, Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell-green, which, from the combustible nature of the materials, soon raged with tremendous violence, to the great alarm of the inhabitants of the adjacent premises. From some cause or other nearly three quarters of an hour had elapsed before an engine was on the spot, at which time the engines and fire brigade from the Farringdon-street station arrived, and were quickly followed by the parochial engine of St. Sepulchre's, when, by their united efforts, the fire was, at about half-past six o'clock, entirely subdued, but not before the whole of the workshops, warehouse, and stock in trade of Mr. Kalber had fallen a prey to the element. Some of the adjoining premises were also greatly damaged.

DESTRUCTION OF A POTTERY AT NORTH SHIELDS, BY FIRE.—On Tuesday morning, between three and four o'clock, an alarming fire was discovered to be raging in the extensive pottery of Messrs. Carr and Paton, North Shields. The inhabitants were speedily aroused from their slumbers, and shortly afterwards several fire-engines were at the scene of conflagration, but the fire had got such hold of the premises, that, before it could be subdued, nearly the whole of the stock and materials in the pottery were totally destroyed. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday morning the Dublin steam-ship Duke of Cambridge, which had left the St. George's wharf a few minutes previous, was going down the river on a strong ebb tide, when owing to some mismanagement on board, she ran into the collier brig Maria, of Newcastle, now discharging coals. The stern of the brig was stove in by the collision, part of the quarter carried away, and the coalwhippers' stage, on which the men were at work, was smashed, and they narrowly escaped severe injuries. The shock bent the top hamper of the brig's mainmast like a reed. There were three barges alongside the Maria waiting to receive coals, and they were all broken adrift by the violence of the concussion. The Duke of Cambridge proceeded on her voyage uninjured.

DEPARTURE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT FOR GERMANY.



"THE PRINCESS ALICE" GOVERNMENT STEAMER.

DEPARTURE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT FOR GERMANY.

On Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Mr. G. E. Anson and Sir Edward Bowater, left Buckingham Palace, in a private carriage, and arrived at the terminus of the South Eastern Railway, at London Bridge, at a quarter past ten o'clock. The directors of the railway, considering the circumstances of bereavement which prompted his Royal Highness's departure, with becoming taste refrained from making any of those pageant-like preparations which have characterized the Prince's transit by other railways. A numerous assemblage of highly respectable persons, attired in mourning, had collected on the platform within the terminus.

The Prince, on his arrival, was received by the chairman, Mr. Joseph Baxendale, and the secretary, Mr. John Whitehead, accompanied by several of the directors. The royal railway carriage is an elegant chariot-like structure, containing a roomy central apartment, lined and trimmed with rich French white satin damask, and the floor

is covered with a carpet of Victoria blue, and white bay-leaves, a pattern stated to have been designed by Prince Albert; in the centre of the roof is a cut glass lamp, with four burners; at each end is a richly carved state seat, and on each side are seats for eight persons. At each end of the above apartment, but entirely separated from it, is a *compé* for the accommodation of the royal suite. The exterior of the carriage is painted deep blue, emblazoned with the royal arms, and the Company's significant motto "Onward;" it is further decorated with Nautilus shells and other marine embellishments. The royal train consisted of two first-class carriages, the state carriage, and two trucks, one laden with his Royal Highness's luggage-van, and the other bearing the Prince's travelling carriage. The engine—"The Shakspeare"—was dressed with laurel, and bore a couple of royal standards, to signal to the servants of the line, the appearance of the royal train; the engine being driven by Mr. Benjamin Cubitt and Captain Charlewood. Previous to his departure, his Royal Highness instructed Mr. Anson to express to Mr. Baxendale, his satisfaction at the arrangements made for his journey.

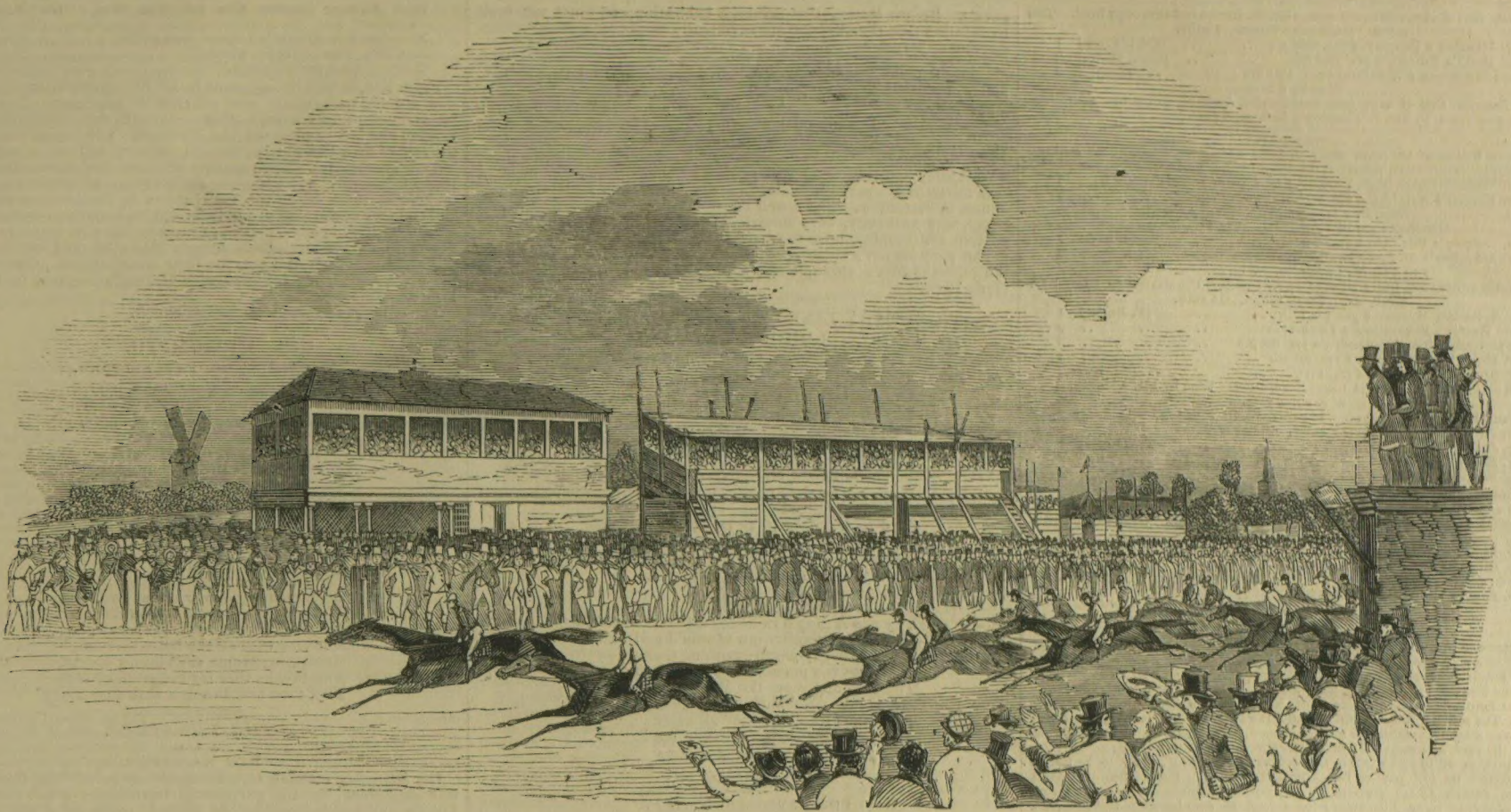
The Prince and his attendants having entered the state carriage, the train immediately left, on the signal being given by Mr. Harrison, the superintendent of the station.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived at Dover, on Thursday, at one o'clock, and was received by Col. Jones and a guard of honour of the 77th Regt., under a salute of the guns from the western heights. Owing to the state of the tide, the Prince was delayed two hours, which appeared to disappoint him considerably. He visited the fort, and stopped a short time at the Ship Hotel, and then went on board the Princess Alice. The Gotha flag, quartered with the standard of England, was hoisted immediately, and at a quarter past three o'clock the vessel sailed amid the cheers of the spectators who crowded the quays and piers. It is stated that the King of the Belgians will welcome his Royal Highness on his debarkation at Ostend; and that his Majesty intends to return in the Princess Alice to Dover. This fine vessel conveyed her Majesty, the Queen of the Belgians, from Ostend to Woolwich, on Tuesday last, in ten hours, although a very strong north-west gale prevailed throughout the voyage. Her Majesty embarked at Ostend at half-past seven A.M., and arrived at the Dock Yard, Woolwich, at precisely half-past six o'clock P.M.

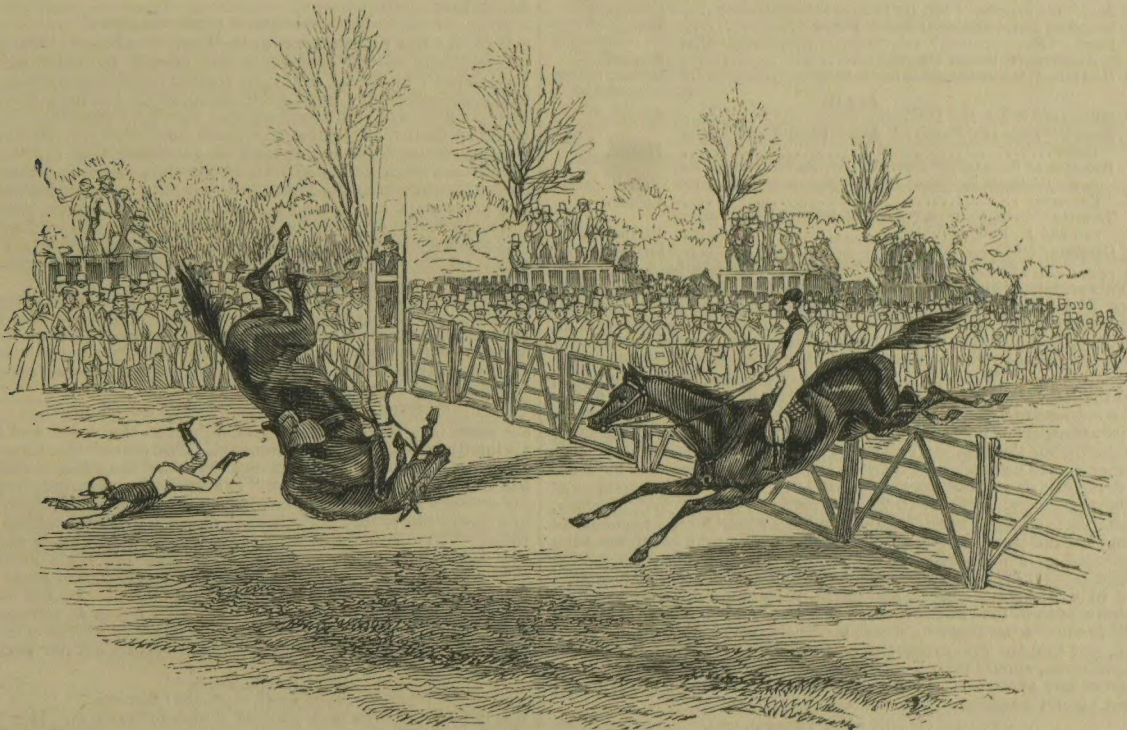
The Princess Alice iron steamer is built with water-tight bulkheads, and her lines are very fine, and of that form which is sure to obtain a good velocity. She is, altogether, one of the finest steamers yet constructed.



THE PYTCHLEY HUNT BALL, NORTHAMPTON.



THE GREAT NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES

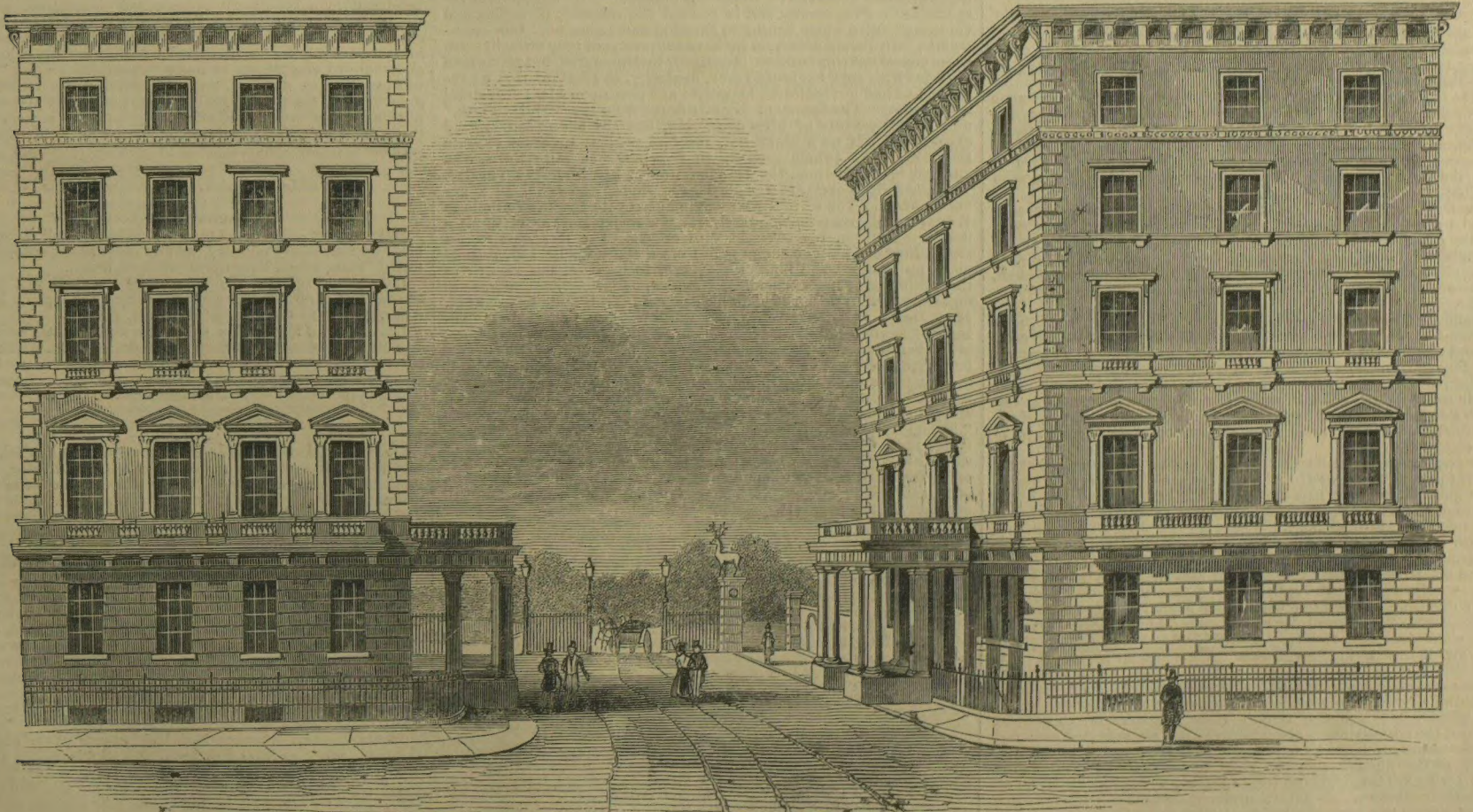


HURDLE RACE.

PYCHLEY HUNT RACES.

There are few of the provincial "meetings" attended with so much élat as the Pynchley Hunt, at Northampton, and none which so eminently deserve success; for if we may judge of the distinguished patronage under which it takes place, and the grateful cordiality with which the efforts of these patrons are supported by all classes of the community in this interesting locality, we feel bound to admit that such occurrences tend materially to promote that harmony and good understanding amongst nobility, gentry and commonalty, without which no country can be ever peaceful, happy, or contented. The great feature of these celebrated sports is the series of Grand Military Steeple Chases which occurred on Wednesday, and which was one of the grandest sights that the oldest sportsman has ever beheld in that part of the country. The stewards of the day were—the Earl of Cardigan, Sir G. Houston, Bart.; Lieut.-Colonel Bradshaw, 37th Regiment; Major Laurensen, 17th Lancers; and Captain Barber Inniskilling Dragoons. The stewards of the races were—the Marquis of Exeter, Sir F. Goodricke, and G. Payne, Esq. The following is the order of the sports:—

MONDAY.
The Trial Stakes of 10 sovs each; with 40 added. Mile and a quarter. Seven subscribers.
Mr. J. Day's St. Lawrence, aged, 9st 7lb .. (J. Day, jun.) 1
Mr. Braithwaite's Gaiety, 3 yrs, 6st .. 2
7 to 4 on St. Lawrence. Won easily by a length.
The Althorp Park Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 30 added, for 2-yr olds. Straight run in, about half a mile. Seven subscribers.
Mr. G. Ongley's Mystery, 8st 2lb .. (Sly) 1
Mr. Booth's New Year's Day 8st 2lb .. 2
Mr. S. Scott's f. by Sir Hercules, d. by Comus, 8st 2lb .. 3
Betting—5 to 2 agst Mystery, and 3 to 1 agst Mr. Gardner's col. Won cleverly by a length, New Year's Day beating Sir Hercules filly by a neck.
The Great Northamptonshire Stakes of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, and 5 only if declared. Two miles. 71 subscribers. 47 declared.
Mr. Gregory's Vitellius, 4 yrs, 7st .. (T. Williams) 1
Mr. Herrington's Father Mathew, 3 yrs, 5st 2lb .. 2
Mr. Worthington's Hooton, 4 yrs, 7st 2lb .. 3
Betting—3 to 1 agst Vitellius, 7 to 1 agst Hooton, 8 to 1 agst Arcanus, 9 to 1 agst Belissima, 10 to 1 agst Knight of the Whistle, 10 to 1 agst Mosque, and 10 to 1 agst Father Mathew.
The horses got off well and ran in a cluster to the top turn, where Belissima took up the running, followed by Vitellius, Father Mathew, Mosque, and several others; the pace good; they ran in this order to the dip, where Vitellius went in front, was never afterwards caught, and won very easily by a length, Father Mathew second, Hooton a bad third, and everything else beaten off.



THE ALBERT GATE, HYDE PARK, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—See next page.

Opera appears to have gained ascendancy in the provinces, and the heroes of the histrionic drama have some difficulty in obtaining a satisfactory "hearing" amongst the patrons of the stage. During the ensuing week, the people of Manchester will be entertained with a series of musical performances, either at the theatre, or in the more peaceful arena of the concert-room. On Tuesday next, Mr. Donald King, a tenor of some distinction, and who has, it seems, been announced to sing Purcell's "Mad Tom," at Mr. Ransford's concert, will appear at the Hargrave Concert Rooms, on Tuesday next, and on the following Monday he will perform at Birmingham, in Rossini's opera of "Cinderella."

Middle. Favanti, the successful *débutante* at the Italian Opera, is the lady, who, as Miss Edwards, played *Cinderella* some years ago at the Haymarket Theatre, for the benefit of Mr. T. G. Reid, the composer. Her reception on this occasion was most enthusiastic, but the ability displayed by the young lady was not such as to realize the expectations of the audience. A few years residence in the "land of song" has, however, worked considerable improvement in a voice of extraordinary compass.

The holders of tea are just now rather anxious about their future prospects, and seem disposed to get rid of some of the quantity on hand, in expectation of liberal supplies from China.

have been paid for the same. In the Maryland, North Carolina, and Tennessee North Carolina, funds of money continue to be embarked, and their value has been fairly supported. From the great difficulty which capitalists find in profitably employing their property, it might naturally be inferred that trade was not in a sound condition; but this is not the fact, for

Esq.—Janet, the youngest daughter of John Noble, Esq., of Dulwich-common — At Rugby, Charles Hubert, youngest son of the Venerable Archdeacon Goddard, rector of Thetford, Leicestershire.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOM.

Her Majesty held a Drawing-room, the first this season, on Monday afternoon, at St. James's Palace. As this is the second occasion on which the State Apartments have been opened since their being refurnished and decorated, we shall take this opportunity of attempting to describe to our readers the magnificence of the entire suite, acknowledged to be, for purposes of state, the most convenient in Europe. It should be stated that the above restoration was highly requisite, the State Apartments not having been touched by the hand of the decorator since the year 1824; and such has been the economy observed on the present occasion, that the old draperies have been replaced in most of the rooms, but more especially in those apartments used only on state occasions, such as levees and drawing-rooms.

As we described in the 62nd No. of our journal, the entire suite of apartments, and the ceremonial of a drawing-room, it will be only necessary for us to detail the principal changes.

IN THE ARMOURY, OR GUARD-ROOM,

forming the entrance to the suite of state rooms from the grand staircase, the arms and trophies which decorate the walls have been entirely cleansed and polished. Other improvements have taken place, adding considerably to the general appearance. From thence the company are ushered to—

THE PRESENCE CHAMBER,

where also much has been done to restore it to its original elegance. The fine old tapestry which, we believe, previous to the fire which partially destroyed the north end of the palace, covered the walls of Queen Anne's room, has been carefully cleaned, and the rich colours restored. The next apartment is

QUEEN ANNE'S DRAWING-ROOM, OR BALL-ROOM.

The massive cornice, extending the length of the four windows, has been re-gilt; and the draperies are of crimson silk damask, trimmed with heavy gold-coloured fringe. The seats are re-covered with a crimson brocade, and the frames of the furniture have been re-gilt, as likewise the pier tables, candelabra, and other ornaments.

THE DRAWING-ROOM.

This noble apartment, forming the next in order, communicating with the Throne-room, is more sumptuous in its embellishments than the other rooms mentioned above. The carved ceiling has undergone but trifling change, the enriched compartments of the cove and the corner scrolls having been re-gilt. The draperies are new, and designed rather more tastefully than in the Ball-room, although of the same material. The elaborately carved cornice, looking-glass frames, and pier tables, have been re-gilt; and the settees of crimson brocade and the other furniture is mostly new.

THE THRONE-ROOM.

Considerable improvement is more particularly apparent in this apartment. The walls are covered with a rich crimson brocade, and the draperies of the four windows are very sumptuous. From the cornice is an under drapery of crimson silk velvet, above which is a gracefully-formed drapery of a fabric of glass and silk interwoven, and called *tissu de verre*. The glass is of gold colour, and is worked in flowers of a continuous pattern, having to all appearance the effect of exquisite embroidery, and from being on a light crimson ground, becomes most strikingly magnificent, the figures seeming to be in bold relief. The curtains are of the same splendid material, bordered with crimson silk velvet to correspond with the under drapery, handsomely trimmed with gold gimp; the whole being lined with rich crimson ducape. The ceiling, similarly coved as in the Ball-room, is much more elaborately ornamented than any of the others in the range, and with the architraves and moldings of the windows and doors, have been completely re-gilt and decorated; as have also the superb console tables. The paintings, among which the well-known full-length portrait of George IV., in his coronation robes, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and the two historical paintings of the battles of Waterloo and Vittoria, have been cleaned, and the frames gilded. The throne—with a trifling exception—is also new. The richly carved canopy is re-gilt, and the pelmet drapery of crimson silk velvet, and its embroideries of our several national insignia, have been carefully restored. The mantle of the throne and the hangings on each side, are of crimson silk velvet, the Royal Arms being embroidered in the centre with the initials V. R. on either side. The curtains are embroidered at the bottom, and fringed with gold. The State chair has been covered with crimson velvet, with the royal cypher embroidered on the banner.

THE ROYAL CLOSET.

Here the window draperies are composed of *tissu de verre*, to correspond with the throne-room, and the valuable cabinets of hubl. &c., have been repaired. The council-table and massive chair have been suitably restored.

The Queen's Retiring-room, the Entrance-gallery, where the Ministers of State, Ambassadors, and other personages having the privilege of



THE GUARD-ROOM, ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

the entrée assemble, and the connecting waiting-rooms, have all been newly embellished and furnished; but, as they possess only minor importance, it is unnecessary to particularise them separately. All the *tissu de verre* velvet which has been used, is of Spitalfields' manufacture.

On Monday her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived from Buckingham Palace about two o'clock, attended by the royal suite.

Before the Drawing-room, her Majesty, according to annual custom, received a deputation from Christ's Hospital in the royal closet, who were ushered into the presence of the Queen by Sir William Martins, Gentleman Usher in Waiting. The deputation consisted of the President, the Treasurer, and three Governors; accompanied by the Mathematical Master, the Drawing Master, and the forty boys educated in the Royal Mathematical School, founded by King Charles II. Her Majesty took particular interest in the drawings and charts of the boys, and was pleased to express her approbation of their execution. Her Majesty inquired the ages of a number of the scholars, and was pleased to express the interest she felt in the prosperity of the institution. An engraving of the Christ's Hospital boys presenting their drawings and

foreground, and those of the general circle within the brass railing, facing the windows; neither of these apartments was fully shown in our last year's series of illustrations.

Among the presentations were the following:—

Lady Anne Charteris, by Lady Rosebery.
Lady Cecilia Des Vœux, on her marriage, by the Marchioness of Sligo.
Lady Selina Bridgeman, by the Duchess of Buccleuch.
The Hon. Lady Butler, on her marriage, by Viscountess Forbes.
Lady Mildred Hope, on occasion of her marriage, by Viscountess Beresford.
The Marchioness of Blandford, on her marriage, by the Duchess of Marlborough.
Hon. Miss Fanny Fraser, by her mother, Lady Lovat.
Lady Throckmorton, by the Countess of Charlemont.
Lady Katherine Raymond Barker, by her sister, Lady Charlotte Berkeley.
Lady Elbank, by Mrs. George Byng.
Hon. Helena Dillon, by her mother, Dowager Viscountess Dillon.
Mrs. Henry Hamilton, by the Countess of Rosebery.
Hon. Agnes Browne, by her mother, Lady Kilmaine.
Hon. Caroline Waldegrave, by her mother, Lady Radstock.
Mrs. Beresford, by Lady Worsley.
Hon. Mrs. Edmund Knox, by Lady Louisa Alexander.
Hon. Miss Maude, by her mother, Viscountess Hawarden.

Lady Vivian, by the Countess of Charlemont.
Mrs. Abby, on her marriage, by the Countess of Verulam.
Mrs. Ingfield, by the Countess of Haddington.
Mrs. Henry Boyce, on her marriage, by the Duchess of Marlborough.
Mrs. Anson, on her marriage, by the Countess of Rosebery.
Mrs. Howard, of Corby, on her marriage, by the Duchess of Norfolk.
Miss Dymoke, by her mother, Lady Dymoke.

Miss Couper, by Lady Couper.
Miss Selina Bridgeman, by her mother, Lady Selina Bridgeman.
The Countess of Shelburne, on her marriage, by the Marchioness of Lansdowne.
Lady Kathleen Ponsonby, by the Marchioness of Lansdowne.
The Hon. Mrs. Augustus Liddell, by the Countess of Hardwicke.
Lady Margaret Littleton, by Lady Wharcliffe.
Lady Sophia Cecil, by (Francesa) Lady Clinton.

Lady Taylor by Lady Stanley.
Lady Abinger, on her marriage, by the Countess of Eldon.
Lady Briggs, by Lady Seymour.
Lady Mary Bouvier, by her mother, the Countess of Radnor.
Lady Blanche Balfour, on her marriage, by Lady Eleanor Balfour.
Miss Pottinger, by her mother, Lady Pottinger.
Miss Somerset, by Lady Granville Somerset.
Miss Escott, by the Countess of Carnarvon.

Miss Eliza Spencer Stanhope, by Lady Elizabeth Spencer Stanhope.
Miss Garden, by the Viscountess Canington.
Miss Lascelles, by Lady Caroline Lascelles.
Mrs. Gisborne, of Pentland, by the Duchess of Buccleuch.
Mrs. Ormsby, by Lady Louisa Alexander.
Mrs. Henry Matson, by Lady Ashley.
Mrs. Brunton, by the Countess of Verulam.
Mrs. Pemberton, by Lady Hamilton.
Mrs. Henry Daniell, by Lady Aylmer.
Mrs. Hawkins, by Mrs. Kingston.
Miss Johnstone, by her mother, Lady B. Johnstone.
Miss Emily Octavia Law, by her mother, the Hon. Mrs. Law.
Miss Raymond Barker, by Lady Katherine Raymond Barker.
Miss Lloyd, by Lady Pottinger.
Mrs. Ruck Keene, by the Viscountess Gage.
Mrs. G. Graham, by Lady Graham.



QUEEN ANNE'S ROOM, ST. JAMES'S PALACE.



FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES.

No. 1. A cachemire Turban-cap. A crape dress, trimmed with satin-ribbons.

No. 2. A satin hat. A striped silk dress, ornamented with *passermenterie* (silk gimp), and a quilting composed of the same material as the dress. A velvet, or satin hat. A lace coiffure, with lappets.



BONNET



CAP.

The periodical exposition of novelties has commenced at the Palace of the Louvre, and on the reserved days the *salons* are crowded with *élégantes*; the following observations have been made on these occasions.

CRAPPE AND SATIN HATS have now superseded those of velvet; they are frequently ornamented with a half veil of English lace placed on the brim, and with flowers underneath.

HATS AND CAPOTES are now not so low at the ears as they have hitherto been, and the calotte or curtain behind is larger.

The most elegant COIFFURES are still composed of lace, placed flat on the head, with lappets descending to the neck.

LACE CAPS, ornamented with flowers, are also made in an infinite variety of forms, too numerous to particularize; they are all flat on the head, and the ornaments low on the cheeks.

Dresses with the front of the corsages open are now quite the rage; some are laced in front, others have lappets or facings.

When the question is asked how the skirt of a DRESS should be trimmed, it is difficult to be answered, there being at present so great a latitude allowed; some adopt *volans*, placing them a short distance apart; in this case there are two volans; others ornament the skirt with rolls of *bouillonnés* (puffings) placed at intervals with a single deep volant underneath. There are, in fact, so many styles admitted, that, in default of a general rule, we must allow all to be right that are becoming.

MADLE. FAVANTI.—As this fair *cantatrice* on Saturday last was retiring from her vocal victory, such was the intensity of her feelings that she fell apparently lifeless within a few steps of the stage. Luckily, she soon had medical assistance, and through the skill of Dr. Ward-rup recovered in a short time.

MR. J. H. TULLY.—This gentleman, the instructor of the choruses at Drury Lane Theatre, was presented with a handsome gold watch by that body last Monday, as a token of the respect they entertained for him as a man, a musician, and affable director.



SCENE FROM "THE FAVORITE," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—See page 208.

RETRIBUTION.

BY THE
BARONESS DE CALABRELLA.



IN a rainy evening, in the peculiarly dreary month of November (an English November), two persons were lounging in *fauteuils*, drawn close to a bright fire, which ever and anon gave forth a sudden blaze, and so far illumined the apartment as to make apparent the comforts and almost luxurious fittings up of a well-furnished library.

A large poodle dog was extended on the rug, while the lady's tiny foot rested on its back.

"Shall I not ring for lights?" said her companion; "your spirits seem depressed, and this uncertain twilight is calculated to increase rather than banish the gloom by which you are to-day so unusually oppressed."

What can be the cause of this sadness, Stella? If any thing distresses you, why not



confide it to me? You know my wish, my anxiety, to save you pain; tell me in what I can serve you." And, while speaking, Mr. Nugent arose and gently took her hand. It was cold, and he almost fancied something like a shudder crept over it as he raised it to his lips.

"You are to leave London to-morrow," said she, "and can you wonder that I am sad, that a sense of my own loneliness should at such a moment obtrude itself?"

Mr. Nugent fondly pressed the hand which remained in his, as he replied, "It is true that I am about to leave you, and for an indefinite time, but is it not with the hope of softening those obstacles which prevent our remaining for ever together? Ah! Stella, send me not from you (for is it not you who have bid me go?) with such a rueful countenance. You know how dear, how *very dear*, my motherless children are to me; do not make me feel that my duty to them forces me to do what will give you pain; would to God that these children knew you—knew you for the good, amiable, high-minded being that you are; but time and their father's proved affection can alone eradicate the unjust prejudices their grandmother has implanted in their young minds. You will write to me daily, Stella. Your beautiful and touching letters, and the high and truthful feelings you so ably paint, will do more than my eloquence to make my children value you; and when your delicacy on that point is satisfied, you will no longer refuse to be their father's wife, their friend and mistress."

Mrs. Hamilton avoided all direct reply, by saying, "I believe you are right, this uncertain glimmer makes me nervous; we will have lights and I will try to be cheerful. Shall I sing to you?"

She sat down to the piano and began to sing, her voice needed but little accompaniment, its full and rich tones were sufficient to enchant all who listened to them. It was a voice too full of pathos to be heard with indifference, and one which awoke a chord of sympathy in all whose hearts were capable of feeling deeply.



On this evening she sang with even more than her usual expression, and Mr. Nugent would have listened on entranced, but for the thought (which was ever uppermost in his mind) that something might yet be added to her comfort during his absence.

"Did you not say you wished for a harp, Stella?" said he. "I will write to Erard immediately (and he proceeded to do so), to send you one of his last improved ones. You will practise during my absence, but not too much; remember, you must think chiefly of your health, and go out and amuse yourself as much as possible, if only to enliven my solitude by your lively descriptions."

They parted—Mr. Nugent to his family seat to resume his parental duties, and with a firm hope of soon persuading his children to think of Mrs. Hamilton as favourably as he himself did; and Mrs. Hamilton, to indulge in every caprice and pleasure which presented itself, or could be imagined by her, at Mr. Nugent's expense.

Mrs. Hamilton was a widow when her acquaintance with Mr. Nugent commenced. She had been brought up from childhood in habits of luxury, and during the few years of her husband's life, the principal of her fortune (which had not been settled) enabled her still to enjoy them; but, on looking into her affairs when she became a widow, she found that a very scanty provision was all which remained to the once wealthy heiress.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Shall we go see the order of the course?—SHAKESPEARE.

The racing season formerly opened on the Warwick course—a coarse arena it must be confessed—now it commences with the Spring Meeting on Epsom Downs, where people calculate on the *début* of a few Derby mares. As the latter try took place yesterday, we may assume that the business of the turf is fairly on the tapis, although that enacted twenty-four hours since was not of sufficient interest to call for a recapitulation of its details. The curtain having thus drawn up, we venture forth, in the capacity of chorus (of the old style), if haply not to grace the scene, at the least to point its moral, or to disappoint its immorality, as it shall fall out. The position of the turf was never, probably, since its institution, so critical as at the present hour. The decision of the House of Commons as to whether betting is to be made a lawful accessory of it, or not, will wholly affect its character. Should the legalising of bets pass into a law, how will its popularity be influenced in a social relation? Will public convenience be served, the cause of honour or honesty promoted? The public impression of the economy of racing, according to the practice adopted, and long recognised by its leaders, was greatly improved by the evidence (or rather the opinion) given by Lord John Fitzroy—whose name is a guarantee for all that is honourable in sporting as in everything else—on a trial for libel which arose out of some charges made concerning the Derby of 1842. Had the public been cognisant of the following circumstance, alleged to have occurred in connexion with the St. Leger of 1836, what would they think of the system tolerated (to say nothing of practised) by honourable men. What would Lord John Fitzroy have said touching his opinion of it had he been examined respecting it? One of the best two-year-olds of 1835 showed in high form for his three-year-old engagements, and, not being in the Derby, was backed very readily for the Doncaster St. Leger. As early as Goodwood Races, we believe, he had reached 6 to 1; at which figure the public backed him to a formidable extent: of course, countenanced in their speculation by the conviction that they were to have a race for their chance—if, indeed, the “crack” did not walk over. Shortly before Doncaster Races, however, it was publicly announced at Tattersall’s, that the horse would not be allowed to go to the North at all, unless his proprietor received, as a premium, the odds to £12,000, at double the market price—or, in plain English, a douceur of £6000!

That he did receive it is also understood, as also that thereby the backers of the favourite had £6000, to all intents and purposes, taken out of their pockets. Now this ingenious stratagem for raising the wind is attributed to an individual then and still a member of the Jockey Club. The committee on the gambling bill can at once satisfy themselves as to the truth or falsehood of this story—the chief agent in it, according to vulgar report, being a member of their own house.

If they do not investigate a fact so very generally received, will they feel that they are doing their duty? will the public so believe? And if they do probe it, and become assured of its truth, will they pass a measure to legalize play or pay betting on horse races, a system by which so grievous an outrage against honour—if not against honesty—could be perpetrated? Let this committee legislate—for so it cannot only on the letter, but the spirit of fair play, for so popular a national taste as that of racing.

It is excellent well to examine trainers and betting men and gentlemen as to theories, but let not facts be overlooked. The existing turf system abounds with materials and facilities for chicanery—that is to say for chicanery. There’s backing “lots,” and then replenishing them, as with Seahorse in the Danebury division, and Sister to Grey Mornus colt in the Malton “lot.” No offence to John Day and Scott, who have nothing to do with it. Then comes your handicap—a modern contrivance—whereby the schemer may make the winner if it so please his caprice, or his interest, “against nature,” as we once heard a tout say. Then what are your anonymous nominations for (an Irish figure of speech, for our English figure of over-reach)? Is it that we may not know whose nose to pull when we come to *extremities*? And there’s the hot-bed of trickery, the system of half-forfeits, the meaning of which is, that the winner of a race does not receive half his stakes.

There are abominations in the economy of modern racing that cry aloud for reformation. Unless the gambling committee can mend these things, the less they meddle with the business the better. We don’t want our national sports to be turned into substitutes for the dice’s dreadful trade; they should be incitements to healthful recreation or a manly enterprise—that alone is their legitimate character, their true English application. . . . What’s that? A salute is roaring from the battery of the Royal Yacht Squadron-house. We rush to the window wherewith we are inditing this our theme Olympic. Lo! sweeping through the white surge of the wind-stirred Solent comes a trim vessel, “her streamers waving in the wind.” What is she, and whence does she come? It is the R. Y. S. cutter, the Gany-mede, returning from the Straits. Hurrah for Mr. Pigott! A winter’s chivalry at Melton, or a cruise in the Mediterranean, is the true fashion of an English gentleman’s recreations. All the gambling committees on earth or ocean could not help us to any so germane to the purpose; nor all the pens that ever writ quotations such as follow:

BETTING AT TATTERSALL’S.

MONDAY.—The absence of most of the leading speculators at Northampton races, had the usual effect at the Corner, business being so flat and unimportant as to call for nothing more than a brief quotation of prices:—

2000 GUINEAS STAKES.		
7 to 4 against the Ugly Buck.		
CHESTER CUP.		
10 to 1 agst Pagan	25 to 1 agst Freedom	25 to 1 agst Sir Robert
13 to 1 — Pharoah	25 to 1 — The Prior	25 to 1 — Alice Hawthorn
22 to 1 — Tacita		

DERBY.		
10 to 1 agst Col. Peel’s lot (t)	7 to 1 agst Rattan	40 to 1 agst Sister to Grey
27 to 1 — Sir G. Heathcote’s lot (t)	16 to 1 — Orlando	Mornus c (t)
13 to 2 — Ugly Buck	20 to 1 Running Rain (t)	50 to 1 — Campanero (t)
	20 to 1 — Cockamaroo (t)	100 to 1 — Akbar (t)

THURSDAY.—We need not expose the “nakedness of the land” by entering at length into the doings of the duller of afternoons. Enough be it to state that Pagan retreated to 16 to 1 for the Chester, leaving Pharoah first in the list of favourites, with plenty of friends; and that Jamie Frost and Scarlet were backed at better prices than have been quoted of late.—For the Derby, the Ugly Buck and Orlando were restored to favour, the former, as well as we could make out, having quite as many friends as Mr. Crookford’s mare Ionian, or the sister to Grey Mornus colt. Mainstay and Akbar were *shelved*; no material alteration in the others.

THE LATEST PRICES.

2000 GUINEAS STAKES.		
6 to 4 agst The Ugly Buck.		
SWESTAKES AT EPSOM.		
5 to 2 agst Akbar	3 to 1 agst Emma	
2000 to 15 agst Akbar winning this and the Derby.		
CHESTER CUP.		
11 to 1 agst Pharoah	17 to 1 agst Jamie Forest	25 to 1 agst Alice Hawthorn
15 to 1 — Cattonite	22 to 1 — Scalpina (t)	25 to 1 — Sir Robert
16 to 1 agst Pagan		

DERBY.		
9 to 1 agst Col. Peel’s lot	22 to 1 agst T. Auld Squire	66 to 1 agst Mount
63 to 1 — Rattan	25 to 1 — Ionian	66 to 1 agst Mount Charles
63 to 1 — The Ugly Buck	40 to 1 — Campanero	(tkn)
16 to 1 — Orlando	50 to 1 — Sister to Grey	1000 to 10 — Akbar
20 to 1 — Cockamaroo	Mornus colt	
500 even between Ionian and Sir G. Heathcote’s lot (t)		
1000 to 15 each agst Mainstay and the Sister to Grey Mornus colt in one bet.		

It is in contemplation to establish a police force for the security of that great national emporium of munitions of war, Woolwich Royal Dockyard, similar to that in her Majesty’s dockyard, under Inspectors Robinson and Howard, of the metropolitan police.

Soon after his trial and conviction at Lewes Assizes, John Lawrence was removed to Horsham Gaol, in front of which he is to be executed on Saturday, the 6th of April. A very large subscription is being raised for the wife and nine orphan children of the late chief officer.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Seven o’clock on Thursday evening.

CHINESE EXHIBITION.—ADMISSION FREE.—GRAND DISTRIBUTION, on the principle of the Art Union, of CHINESE CURIOSITIES and PARISIAN NOVELTIES, value £3000. The prizes consist of magnificent Chinese Jars, Bowls, and Dinner Services, &c., Oil Paintings, splendid inlaid Cabinets, beautiful Work Boxes, richly carved Chessmen, and a variety of other articles of the most costly description, the product of Chinese Artists, together with beautiful boxes of Parisian manufacture, filled with rare fruits, Armandes Rorales liqueurs, bone-bons of the most fashionable and recherche description. The distribution will take place on the 8th of April next, shares 6s. each, every share a prize. May be obtained at the Exhibition Rooms, 7, Old Jewry, Cheapside, and the Chinese and Parisian Magazine, 44, Poultry, corner of Old Jewry, Cheapside.

Endowed with great personal beauty, and with a highly cultivated and accomplished mind, Mrs. Hamilton was not long without admirers. Her husband’s testamentary dispositions had brought her into intimate acquaintance with Mr. Nugent, for he was named sole executor to the will. At the period of Mr. Hamilton’s death, Mr. Nugent had been some years a widower, and had devoted his whole time to the care and education of four girls growing fast into womanhood. Had any one said to Mr. Nugent that he would subject these beloved girls to the always galling yoke of a step-mother, he would have felt his principles and parental affections misunderstood and ill appreciated; but Mr. Nugent, like many others, was firm in his own untutored strength, though it was not without certain feelings of alarm that he found himself a constant visitor at Mrs. Hamilton’s. At first the arrangement of her affairs served as a pretext, and perhaps hid even from himself the weakness of his heart; but there came a moment when all was made clear to his understanding, and the truth in all its force was felt by the grave and positive assertion of his youngest and secretly best-loved daughter. “Papa,” said she, “I hate Mrs. Hamilton; grandmamma says she is a syren, and lures you from your home.”

The conscious father stood rebuked by his innocent child. Happy had it been for all if this remark had changed, as well as laid bare, the feelings of his heart. But it was not to be; and Mr. Nugent was no uncommon instance of a man who, because he cannot reconcile two contending interests, endeavours to silence his reason by the force of his feelings. Had Mr. Nugent lived with his children on the terms most fathers do, they would have had no right to complain, however much they might have lamented his making a second choice; but, from the hour of their poor mother’s death, he had loudly declared no other should ever fill her place, that his love and his watchful care should be such, that his children should in him find a father’s love and a mother’s tenderness.

This promise had been religiously fulfilled till his acquaintance with Mrs. Hamilton ripened into intimacy, and his senses became enthralled by her numberless perfections, his finer feelings deeply interested in her desolate position, and his self-love flattered by her apparent trust and almost child-like devotion to his opinion.

It has been said that Mrs. Hamilton’s means were found at the time of her husband’s decease to be quite inadequate to her former style of living; but it had been Mr. Nugent’s delight to surround her with every comfort his fortune could command. The expenses attendant on his own individual pursuits were abandoned. Mr. Nugent no longer kept hounds. Mr. Nugent no longer sought to become member for the county, in which his old hereditary estate stood. He neither debarr’d nor restricted his children’s enjoyments; but those which had been his own were relinquished, that Mrs. Hamilton might not have any sacrifice to make.

It was peculiarly convenient to Mrs. Hamilton to make no inquiries as to the source from whence her expenses were duly supplied, and it accorded so well with the delicacy and refinement of Mr. Nugent’s feelings that she should look upon him as the purveyor of her own, rather than the donor of his property, that silence reigned between them on the subject.

Mr. Nugent became every day more attached to this lady, and at length made her an offer of his hand. This was a moment Mrs. Hamilton had long looked forward to, and was prepared to give it the turn she thought most certain to preserve Mr. Nugent’s regard, and not compromise her own position, which was far more agreeable to her than becoming the step-mother of four grown-up girls.

She spoke of her affection for him as a fact he could not doubt, but said she should best prove its extent by sacrificing her feelings to his interests and his children’s wishes.

“I am aware,” said she, “of their prejudices against me; and, though I feel them to be unjust, I would not place you in the cruel position of protecting your wife against your children’s unkindness, or shielding them against the ill-humour which I might perhaps feel while under the smart of their injustice. I would willingly,” continued she, “devote my life to your happiness; to become your wife would be to realise my highest ambition; but I cannot, will not, enter a family who are determinedly prejudiced against me. Who knows,” added she (while tears came opportunely to her aid), “who knows but the dislike your children entertain for me might, in time, influence your feelings, and lessen your regard?”

It would be difficult to determine, after the first mortification had been got over, whether Mr. Nugent did or did not feel Mrs. Hamilton’s decision a respite. His love for her was great, but his attachment to his children would have made it most painful to him to have caused them sorrow, and he perhaps felt satisfied with the understanding that he was shortly to leave London, and endeavour to win them over by argument and kindness to give at least a tacit approval of his marriage with Mrs. Hamilton. Some weeks, however, elapsed ere he could tear himself away, and it was on the evening before his departure that we found them installed together by her fireside, at the commencement of our story.

Mr. Nugent’s meeting with his children was fond and affectionate, but it was not like their meetings on former occasions. It had not the same charm of free and perfect unreserve. Both father and children had thoughts in which the other could feel no sympathy, and a fear of saying anything which could bear on the forbidden subject, kept up a reserve hitherto unknown in their intercourse, which had ever been one of perfect confidence between parent and child.

Day after day passed, and each succeeding one found Mr. Nugent still silent as to his intended marriage. He looked at his eldest daughter, and thought how natural it was that she should dislike to have any one put in authority over her; but in this thought Mr. Nugent did not do his daughter justice: from the eldest to the youngest their repugnance to this union arose from the representations their grandmother had made to them of Mrs. Hamilton’s character, declaring her to be an artful, designing woman, wholly indifferent to their father, except from interested motives.

The daily correspondence Mr. Nugent had solicited was kept up by the lady, and her clear and brilliant style of writing could not but render her letters agreeable, even if they had not conveyed the incense they invariably did to his self-love, by professions of attachment and anxiety for his happiness.

During the winter Mr. Nugent’s youngest daughter was afflicted with severe illness, and the fond father never left her couch till he heard her pronounced out of danger, and then, during her convalescence, he would so completely devote his time to her—would wait on and watch over her so tenderly—that they all began to hope their father had again found happiness in his home, and that their grandmother’s fears had led her to magnify the extent of his attachment to Mrs. Hamilton.

But, his child again restored to health, Mr. Nugent could no longer endure his separation from Mrs. Hamilton, and, without having advanced one step in removing his daughters’ dislike, he returned to town, bent on persuading the lady to alter her determination, and trust to after events to make her and his children friends.

And what had been Mrs. Hamilton’s real occupations while Mr. Nugent was keeping watch by his invalid daughter? Far different from those detailed in her letters. True, she had frequented the scenes she described, but it had been in company with one on whom her heart’s worship was bestowed. Very early in life, ere she became the wife of Mr. Hamilton, her fancy had been enslaved by the personal beauty and fashionable appearance of Horace Vernon. When, as a widow, she again met him, the prepossessions of her youth were revived, and their acquaintance renewed. Till Mr. Nugent’s departure nothing like intimacy was apparent, but from that hour they were seldom seen apart. To those who were watching this liaison it became evident that on the lady’s side there was deep and devoted attachment; for she seemed to live but in the presence of one whose manner rather betokened an endurance of her attachment than any participation in it.

Horace Vernon was known to be poor, but was supposed to be industrious, and struggling to possess himself of means sufficient to permit his marriage with a young lady residing in the country. But all former and more serious occupations were now neglected for the ignoble one of being Mrs. Hamilton’s *cavalier servant*. This lady had presented him to Mr. Nugent as one whose acquaintance she had formed in girlhood. She had spoken of his limited income, and lamented that such high talent should not be more justly appreciated, and mentioned the current report of his engagement to a very lovely girl; the only obstacle to their union being his small and uncertain practice at the bar. Ever alive to talent, and anxious to protect merit, Mr. Nugent had several times succeeded in bringing Mr. Vernon forward as a barrister, and when Mrs. Hamilton spoke of him in her letters it was always as Mr. Nugent’s *protégé*. But Horace Vernon had become a changed man, and, with the quick-sightedness of true attachment, the young girl to whom his faith was pledged, discovered the change almost before he became quite aware of it himself. Her letters to him were not filled with reproaches in the common acceptance of the word, but they contained expressions of meekness and sorrow which would have wrung the soul of him she addressed, had not that soul been seared by pampered vanity and unwholesome attachment. Horace Vernon would not admit that he was changed. No—the change, he said, was in the being whose heart was breaking under his cruel and unjust reprimand. But, within a few weeks, pride gave this poor victim force to put an end to their engagement, and Horace Vernon was a free man.

Mrs. Hamilton had ardently desired this event, but its achievement was far from giving her the comforts she had expected. True, she had no longer an accredited rival, but from that hour Horace became a cold, calculating, unbending tyrant, rather than an assiduous lover. Her proud and imperious mind had found its master, and she lived his subject slave. Still she loved him, if such feeling could be called love. Many of their hours, when together, were passed in strife and menace; but yet his absence seemed an insupportable evil, and it was one which he never failed to inflict whenever she ventured to oppose his designs.

The time for Mr. Nugent’s return to town was rapidly approaching; in every letter he spoke of it, and Mrs. Hamilton’s senses were in a tumult of alarm; for Horace Vernon, knowing his power, had made the condition of his continued intercourse with her to depend on her skillful management of Mr. Nugent. “One act of weakness,” he would say; “one moment of folly, and you never behold me more.” “I will have no weakness,” she replied; “but remember, Horace, that my reward is not to be long delayed, that I am shortly—”

In no gentle voice did he interrupt her, exclaiming, “Are you mad, or do you wish to make me so? How often have I told you never to let our future plans be breathed loud enough for your own ear to catch the sound? Beware, Stella, I am no Mr. Nugent, to be gulled and trifled with.”

With this amiable threat did he leave her to reflect on measures necessary for the present moment; but Mrs. Hamilton trusted rather to chance for the direction of her present conduct, while she gave herself up to reflect on that future he had forbade her to mention.

These reflections were broken in upon by the sudden appearance of Mr. Nugent, who, in eager hope of the pleasure his arrival would bestow, hurried to her house as soon as he got out of his travelling carriage. At the first moment she was so completely taken by surprise that it was beyond her powers of deception to meet him with her wonted warmth of manner; and Mr. Nugent almost fancied that she seemed less glad than he had expected to find her. But in a few minutes she had regained complete possession of herself, and he was again the slave of her will. Her empire seemed more firmly established by their separation, and she exacted more power over him, as though she expected compensation for the time he had been removed from its influence.

(To be continued.)

TEMPLETON’S MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

HANOVER-SQUARE CONCERT ROOMS.—Mr. TEMPLETON begs to announce that being desirous to devote the proceeds of the first representation of his New Entertainment entitled the “Lays of the Lark” Great Scottish Minstrel,” (See Walter Scott’s) to the fund for completing the Scott Monument, he is unavoidably compelled to postpone its production (in consequence of provincial and other engagements) till Friday, April 26th, when it will take place under the immediate patronage of His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Members of the London Scott Committee.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The various ARTIFICIAL LIGHTS in Ancient and Modern Use are familiarly explained by Dr. GYAN, at Two o’clock daily, illustrating by the LAMP of the ANCIENTS, the FIRST IMPROVEMENT by ARGAND, the BUDE, the DRUMMOND, the BUCCHIONI, the PARADAY, the PELLETAN, the CAMPHIRE LIGHTS, New FRENCH LAMP, TEALE’S LAMP &c. &c. ARMSTRONG’S HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE at Three o’clock and at Eight in the Evening. NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS, DIVER, and DIVING BELL.—Admission One Shilling. Schools, Half-price.—Various NOVELTIES, which are a preparation for the EASTER HOLIDAYS, will be announced in a few days.

THE REVOLUTION OF 1688.—King William III. King James II., in splendid military costumes of the period; the Marquis Velleury, dressed in his own clothes; General Epatero; the coronation robes, and various relics of the late Duke of Sussex; the Apostle of Temperance, Father Mathew, from sittings; the magnificent coronation robes of George IV., cost £18,000; the robes of Napoleon and Josephine; the Carriage taken at Waterloo; the Camp Bed in which he died; the Clock of Marengo.—MADAME TURSAUD and SON’S EXHIBITION, BAZAAR, Baker-street, Portman-square.—Admission, 1s.; second room, 6d.; open from 11 till dusk, and from 7 till 10. Concert at 8 o’clock.

OJIBBEWAY INDIANS.—This interesting party of the Aborigines of North America, from the shores of Lake Huron, Upper Canada, having returned from Greenwich, where they met with the most enthusiastic reception, and where they were visited by nearly 4000 persons during their short stay of three days, have engaged the Room lately occupied by the Model of Venice, at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, where, in consequence of there being a spacious gallery, the visitors will be afforded the better opportunity of seeing them to advantage than they have hitherto enjoyed. The Ojibbeways having completed their engagement with Mr. Catlin, the necessary explanations will in future be given by Mr. Rankin, under whose guidance they have travelled from their distant homes, and who is perfectly familiar with all their habits, &c., having lived among them all his life. Hours of admission, from 2 till 4, and from 7 till 9. Indians in the room from half-past 2 till 4, and from half-past 7 till 9. Admission 1s. Alimited number of reserved seats will be provided.

TO GENTLEMEN who are particular in DRESS.—J. ALBERT and CO., 52, King William street, City, respectfully invite the above to an inspection of an extensive assortment of every novelty for Gentlemen’s COATS, WAISTCOATS, and TROUSERS for the present Season, in all the varied forms. The cut and make of every garment are guaranteed to be equal to the first and most expensive houses in the trade, and for cash payment a saving from 30 to 40 per cent. will be effected. All inferior articles usually made up by Shopkeepers and Hosiery to astonish and delude the public with low prices, are excluded from this establishment. Ladies’ Habits, Uniforms, Liveries, &c. &c. King William-street City. Established 1818.

REWARD OF MERIT.—DAWSON’S AUXILIAR, amidst a host of pretenders, stands unequalled for arresting the progress of Baldness or Greyness of the Human Hair, and preserving it in juvenile beauty to the latest period of life. It makes it curly, effectually removes dandruff, and produces beautiful hair on Children’s heads. Its wonderful efficacy is proved by above 1000 certificates from persons who have used it. At 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., and 21s. per bottle, by HARCLEY, 95, Farringdon-street, wholesale and retail; SARGENT, 150, Old-bath-street; PROUT, 229, Strand; BUTLER, St. Paul’s; and most respectable Perfumers, and others, in the Kingdom. Caution.—Particularly ask for “DAWSON’S,” and observe the signature, “R. DAWSON, on the Wrapper. The genuine are not sold at any house in Holborn. An advantage in the larger bottles.

SHIRTS AND ALBERT CRAVATS.—W. E. WHITELOCK, 165, Strand, (established 20 years) solicits the attention of Gentlemen to the Shirts he supplies for 6s. 6d. each, including washing. They are made from Marstrand’s Patent Long cloth, with fine linen fronts, collars, and wrists, the very best work; the “Coronet” and other new styles, or to gentlemen’s own pattern, and cost only what are usually charged 8s. 6d. Also, all linen, 3s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., usual price 10s. 6d. and 13s. 6d. The measure requisite is the neck, chest, and wrist tight. One sent as sample to all parts of the kingdom free, upon receiving a post-office order for the amount, with 1s. in addition as part payment of carriage. The new Albert Cravats are most fashionable, in rich silk, 4s. 6d.; and rich satin, 5s. 6d. both plain black and fancy patterns, also long ones, to tie as Scarfs, 8s. 6d. Sent free, per post, on receiving the amount or patterns sent to select from. Outfits supplied for all climates at the lowest wholesale prices.

BETTS and Co., PATENT BRANDY DISTILLERS, 7, Smithfield Bars, have placed the produce of this country, the grain grown in British soil, and malted and distilled by native industry, upon an equality with the produce and skill of the Continent. Their PALE and COLOURED PATENT BRANDY is a pure, wholesome, and palatable spirit; free from acid; and equal in quality to the best Cognac, at about half the price. It is prescribed by the highest medical authorities, at Guy’s, St. George’s, and the Westminster Hospitals; and at other principal Hospitals and Infirmarys throughout the kingdom. Quantities of not less than two gallons, in stone jars, at 18s. per gallon, jar excluded; and in bottles, six to the gallon, at 20s. per gallon (or 3s. 6d. per bottle), the bottles and packages included. A single bottle may be had from the most respectable dealers in town and country, of whose names lists may be obtained from the Patentees. To prevent fraud, every bottle has the cork and mouth secured by the Patent Metallic Capsules (not tin foil), embossed with the words, “Betts’s Patent Brandy, 7, Smithfield Bars.”

MOURNING—Court, Family, and Complimentary.—The Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent-street, beg respectfully to remind families whose bereavements compel them to adopt mourning attire, that every article (of the very best description) requisite for a complete outfit of mourning may be had at their establishment at a moment’s notice. Widows’ and Family Mourning is always kept made up; and a note descriptive of the mourning required, will ensure every thing necessary for the occasion, being sent (in town or country) immediately. Ladies not in mourning requiring new and fashionable Black Mantles, Cardinals, Cloaks, &c., either in velvet, satin, or merinos, for carriage, promenade, or travelling, will find some of the choicest patterns of the season at this establishment, as well as black velvets, satins and ducaupes for dresses, of a superior texture. The Show Rooms are replete with every novelty that modern taste has introduced, in mourning, millinery, flowers, collars, head-dresses, bugle headdresses, trimmings, &c. &c.—The London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent-street (near Oxford-street). W. G. JAY & Co.

SPRING.—The prevalence of cutaneous visitations at this period of the year inculcates the necessity of preserving the Skin in a pure and healthy state, so that its functions may be duly performed. The high and universal celebrity which ROWLAND’S KALYDOR continues to maintain as an active yet mild and soothing extirpator of all impurities of the skin, is during the period of Spring most pleasingly evinced. This preparation, eminently BALSAMIC, RESTORATIVE, and INVIGORATING, is equally celebrated for safety in application, as for unfailing efficacy in removing all impurities and discolorations; and in promoting a healthy freshness and transparency to the skin and complexion. Its universally great demand excites the curiosity of unprincipled Shopkeepers, who give the title of “GENUINE” KALYDOR to compounds of their own manufacture, of the most deleterious character, containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the complexion, and, by their repellent action endangering health. It is therefore imperative on purchasers to see that the words “ROWLAND’S KALYDOR” are on the wrapper.—All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS!!!

TWENTY YEARS’ LOSS OF HAIR, AND WONDERFUL RESTORATION.—“Church-street, Whiteby, Oct. 19, 1841.—Gentlemen,—Of the last supply of OLDIDGE’S BALM OF COLUMBIA, every bottle was sold immediately on receipt, and I have many more bespoke, only waiting for a further supply, which I hope you will send without the least delay. Orders have poured in more than ever since the powerful effects of the Balm have been so decisively demonstrated in the cases of several credible and respectable inhabitants of the town. One instance, among others which have attracted particular attention, is the case of a gentleman who had had little or no hair for twenty years; he had tried every preparation in vain, and ultimately lost his head shaved, and wore a wig. At my recommendation he tried the balm; and, after using it according to the directions for a short time, the young hair appeared, and he has now as fine a head of hair as any person in Whiteby. Yours, &c., JOHN KILVINGTON.—To Messrs. Kennedy, Brothers, 10, Westmoreland-buildings, Abchurch-lane, London.”—OLDIDGE’S BALM prevents the hair turning grey, and the first application causes it to curl beautifully, frees it from scurf, and stops it from falling off.—Price 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. per bottle.—Ask for Oldridge’s Balm of Columbia, 1, Welington-street, Strand.

ROYAL PATENT CARPETING, manufactured without spinning or weaving.—This CARPETING having now obtained the universal approval of Royalty, the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, for its elegance, durability, and economy, the PATENT WOOLLEN CLOTH COMPANY, who are the sole manufacturers, beg to announce that their Patterns for the Spring, in the most novel and elegant designs, are now out and may be had at all the principal Carpet Warehouses, in London. In consequence of the increasing demand for this article, several parties have attempted to introduce to the public goods of a very spurious manufacture to imitate the Patent Carpeting, but which, on inspection, will be found to have all the disadvantages of a common drugget. The Royal Carpeting possesses the quality of being impervious to dust, therefore is far superior to any article hitherto produced for the same purposes. The Company have also a large assortment of Window Curtains and Table Covers, embossed and printed, in new and elegant patterns, and in all sizes; Tablings, Waistcoatings, and numerous other goods of their manufacture. Agents have been appointed for the sale of these goods in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom. Manufacturers, Elmwood, Mills, Leeds, and Borough-road, London. Wholesale Warehouse, 5, Love-lane, Wood-street, Cheapside.

LARGE FIRE IN MANCHESTER. The following Catalogue of the valuable Stock of GOODS, saved from the late Fire on the premises of Messrs. WINKWORTH and PROCTER, eminent Silk Manufacturers, No. 34, York-street, Manchester, were sold by Tender, at 8, FAULKNER-STREET, on Thursday last. Part of Lots will be offered to the Public, for immediate SALE, by JAMES BAILEY and Co., during the week:—Lot No. 2. Black and Coloured Satinets . . . 2718 yards at 2s. 6d. per yard. 3. Checks, Damaged by Fire and Water . . . 9-11 0s. 9-11d. 4. Rich Gilt Grosgrain Napies . . . 2344 1s. 4-11d. 5. Ditto Shot, Damaged by Fire . . . 914 2s. 1-11d. 6. Striped and China, do. by Water . . . 1291 1s. 7-11d. 11. Camelon, Striped, do. slightly . . . 3159 2s. 4-11d. 14. Satin do, slightly damaged . . . 659 2s. 7-11d. With their Stock of rich Satin SHAWLS, two yards square, at 25s. each. The Public is respectfully requested to go into the Wholesale Warehouses, up-stairs, to inspect the above. Observe—JAMES BAILEY and Co., Albion House, 77, St. Paul’s Churchyard, London.

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A NEW RAILWAY JOURNAL.—The First Number of THE RAILWAY CHRONICLE will appear on the 20th of APRIL. A detailed Prospectus will be sent free, by post, to all who furnish their address to the Office, 14, Wellington-street North, Strand, London.

EUGENE SUE'S WORKS.—Faithful and Original Translations of "THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS," "THE SALAMANDER," "PAULA MONTE," &c., by EUGENE SUE (the Walter Scott of France), will be found in the ILLUSTRATED NOVELS. T. Read them in the spirit of ourselves. Foreign Quarterly, Parts 1 to 5, price 4s. 6d. each; and Parts 6 to 10, price 6d. each. Vols. I. and II. (elegantly bound), price 3s. 6d. each. London: Cresset, Shoe-lane, and all booksellers.

HOOD'S MAGAZINE for APRIL, containing contributions by the Editor, the Honourable Mrs. Norton, Mrs. C. Hall, Miss F. Browne, R. Monckton Milnes, M.P., Barry Cornwall, Sam. Lover, Major C. Campbell, the Author of "Peter Priggins," Gilbert Shadock, &c. &c., was published this day by Haver Renshaw, 35, Strand; and may be had of all Booksellers and Stationers in the Kingdom.

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This Day, the 30th of March, to be continued Weekly, price 4d., the First Number of THE LIBRARY OF TRAVEL; being a Popular Description of Foreign Countries, with Notices of Scenery, National Characteristics, Incidents of Wayfaring and Sojourn, Personal and Historical Sketches, Anecdotes, &c.—Abundantly illustrated with Wood Engravings.—Edited by WALTER K. KELLY. Each Weekly Number will contain twenty full pages of letter-press, delectable, embracing such Wood cuts as may be required to illustrate the Text. At the end of every month the Numbers will be collected into a Part, which will be issued with the Magazine; and the Parts treating of each country, or group of countries, as may be found more convenient, will be bound into volumes with separate title-pages.—SYRIA AND THE HOLY LAND WILL FORM THE FIRST VOLUME.
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THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE for APRIL.
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The Chronicles of Clovenhook. By the Editor. I. The Hermit of Bellevue leaves the Cell of the Corkscrew for the "Gratia." II. The Lane of Velvet-path. III. The Hermit narrates the Tragedy of the Till. (Illustrated by Kenny Meadows.)—A Leaf from a Neglected Record. (Illustrated by Prior.)—The Pilgrim Harper. By Samuel Lover. (Illustrated by Charles Martin.)—Who is a Gentleman. By Libra.—The Boat of Simon Peter. (From the Spanish.)—The Orphan Milliners; a Story of the West End. By Miss Camilla Toulmin. (Illustrated by Gilbert.)—The Chant of Death.—The Levy Papers. Edited by Peter Cockle. (Illustrated by Leech.)—Belles England: Queen Elizabeth and the Duchess of Marlborough. (Illustrated by Charles Martin.)—Sketches of Parisian Life. No. 3. The "Dandy." By Mrs. Postans. (Illustrated from an Original Drawing.)—Legends of Lough Ouel. By the late John L'Estrange.—Destruction of Mullingar.—The Legend of the Hand.—Geoffrey the Hermit. (Illustrated by Leech.)—The Last Prayer of Mary Queen of Scots. Translated by H. S.—A Night w' the Industrious Fleas. By Piers Shalton. (Illustrated by Hine.)—The Poor Girl and the Angels. (Illustrated by Kenny Meadows.)—The Manager's Extinguisher, or Mr. Bunn and "Mothers and Daughters." (Illustrated by Hine.)—Nightingale.—The Various Writings of Cornelius Mathews.—The Poetical Works of Leigh Hunt.—The Philosophical and General Works of John Locke.—Buckhamton: its History and Practice. By the Author of "Whist."—The whole of the Engravings under the superintendence of E. Landells.

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SUPERIOR OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP One Shilling per lb.—One trial will prove the fact.—Manufactured and sold only at W. CROULES, Italian Warehouse, 407 Strand, opposite Adm-street, Adelphi.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.—The Printed Instructions gratis, and every information upon the subject of Protection for Inventions, either by Letters Patent or Registration, under the Designs Acts, may be obtained by applying personally, or by letter, per paid, to
Office for Patents, 14, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

RIDING TAUGHT TO LADIES and GENTLEMEN on the Road or in the Riding-house, by Mr. JOHN HAWKINS, of the Grosvenor Riding-school, 22, South-street, Park-lane.—Small Ponies are kept for Children's use. Ladies' Horses for Hire, with or without attendance. Horses broken to all purposes, and taken to stand at Liverty.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 339, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. This great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

CHASTON'S PATENT INDIA RUBBER ELASTIC CORN PLAISTERS are generally admitted to be the most unique and best to eradicate either Hard or Soft CORNS. From their elastic quality, they can be worn with perfect ease, however tight the boot or shoe fits the foot. Invented and sold by B. CHASTON, Chemist, Watton, Norfolk. N.B.—On receipt of thirteen postage stamps (free), a box will be forwarded (also free) to any part of the Kingdom.

BEST COALS, 24s.—The CITY COAL COMPANY beg to caution the Public against the Frauds daily practised in regard to Weight and Quality, which realize an immense, although most nefarious profit. Their present cash price for Hutton's, Stewart's, or Lambton's Wellhead, is 24s. per ton; Coke, 17s.; and advise all purchasers to inspect their Coals on delivery, and satisfy themselves they receive full weight in each sack.—Office, 7, George-yard, Lombard-street.

ORANGE and LEMON TREES, 8s. 6d. to 25s. each.—Curacao and Maracchino, 12s. per bottle.—New Gruyere Cheese, 1s. 6d. per lb.—Genuine Dantic Spruce, 2s. 6d. per bottle.—H. HALL begs to advise the arrival of his annual importation of the above-named Trees, which are this year very fine, and remarkably healthy, at his Foreign Warehouse, 63, South Audley street, Grosvenor-square; facing the Chapel.

DANCING TAUGHT in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons at all hours to ladies and gentlemen of any age, wishing privacy and expedition. An evening academy on the Valise d'Armes every day.—A card of terms may be had, on application, as above. The room may be engaged for private parties.

MADDEN'S Registered PATENT KNIFE CLEANER meets with the most extensive and distinguished patronage, and is now established as an article of utility. Its cleanliness, simplicity, and efficacy, combined with the advantages of removing all the dirt and noise, the saving of time, and the preservation of the knives, insure universal favour. MADDEN'S KNIFE CLEANER, price 15s., may be seen and tried at the Office, 14, George-street, Adelphi.

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THE EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY are still selling Six Pounds of good sound Black Tea for 17s.; Six Pounds of Young Hyson for One Sovereign; and Six Pounds of Ceylon Coffee for 6s. The general impression that the markets had seen the lowest point has been verified by the late transaction, and consequently the public can be supplied but for a short time longer at the above quotations. Office, No. 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopgate.

TO THE VISITORS OF HARROGATE.—CANTON HOUSE.
E. LITTLE begs to inform them that he has OPENED a NEW SHOP opposite the Royal Cheltenham Pump Room, Low Harrrogate, with TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, &c., of the very best quality, and trusts from his long experience in the trade, added to his purchasing all goods for cash, and selling for the same, and on terms with any house in or out of London, to receive a share of their patronage and support.

PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE, 50, ROBERT-STREET, FEBRUARY 15, 1844.
BONUSES DECLARED £529,306 17s. 7d.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Persons who hold policies in this Office, bearing date prior to the year 1834, may receive the present value of the Bonuses which have been added to their policies, upon application at the Head Office, or to the Agents through whom the policies were issued.

STOOPING OF THE SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION of the CHEST are actually prevented and removed in Youth and Ladies and Gentlemen, by the occasional use of the PATENT ST. JAMES'S CHEST EXPANDER, which is light, simple, easily employed outwardly or inwardly, without uncomfortable constraint or impediment to exercise. Sent per post by Mr. A. BINYON, Wholesale Depot, 40, Tavistock-street, Strand, London, or full particulars on receiving a postage stamp.

GOLD FLAT HORIZONTAL WATCHES, gold dials, carefully finished, with engine-turned cases, jewelled in four holes, going barrel, to continue the action of the watch while winding, are offered, price 7s. guineas. These elegant little Watches will be found to perform very correctly, and a printed undertaking is given, with fixed terms, on which they will always receive any attention required.—T. COX SAVORY, Watchmaker, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London. N.B. Second-hand Watches purchased in exchange.

"LA SYLPHIDE" PARASOL can be closed instantaneously, without moving either hand. W. and J. SANGSTER beg to inform the public that they have obtained Her Majesty's Letters Patent for the above invention, which from its utility and simplicity is expected to be generally adopted in preference to the inconvenient method hitherto in use. The extensive orders already received for "La Sylphide" have enabled the patentees to submit it to the public without any additional charge.—W. and J. SANGSTER, Patentees, 140, Regent-street.

MR. COCKLE'S PILLS for INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, &c.
Candidly inform me; if not, make use of these.—HONORABLE.

This FAMILY APERTIENT will be found particularly valuable in every form of indigestion, with torpid liver and inactive bowels, also in gout, bilious attacks, sick-head-ache, and nervous irritability from a deranged state of the stomach, &c.—May be had of all medicine vendors.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are applied that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY for the sale of their celebrated TEA. (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopgate-street.) They are packed in showy labelled canisters from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the license is only 11s. per annum, and many during the last seventeen years have realized considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. let of loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post-paid) as above.

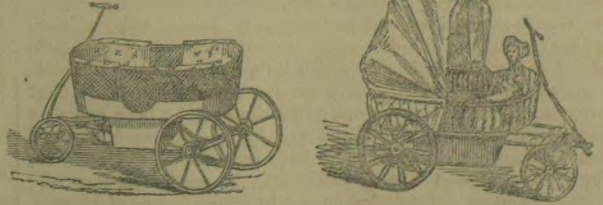
EDWARD DODD'S ANGLO-ROMAN STRINGS for VIOLIN, VIOLONCELLO, and HARP—manufactured to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, with Strings, for power of tone and durability, are equal to the best Italian Strings, at 50 per cent. less, and far superior to those in general use. They have a peculiar property of resisting the ill effects of heated rooms. Testimonials from Messrs. Blagrove, Tolbecque, Willey, Loder, Crapner, &c. &c. To be had of the music shops, and at the manufactory, 112, Vauxhall Walk, Lambeth. Each bundle wrapped with a blue band with E. Dodd's, Anglo-Roman Strings.—Please ask for E. Dodd's Anglo-Roman Strings. Also improved Silver Strings, warranted not to turn green.

LOSS OF TEETH SUPPLIED, without Springs, Clasps, or Wires. Loose Teeth Fastened and Filling Decayed Teeth with Mineral Marmarum.—Moses LE DRAY and SON, SURGEON DENTISTS, 42, Berners-street, Oxford-street, continue to restore Decayed Teeth with their celebrated Mineral Marmarum applied without pain, heat, or pressure, preventing and curing the Toothache, and rendering the operation of extraction unnecessary. They also Fasten Loose Teeth, whether arising from age, neglect, the use of calomel, or disease of the gums. Incredible Artificial or Natural Teeth, of surpassing beauty, to match in colour and shape those left in the mouth, fixed, from one to a complete set, without extracting the roots, or giving any pain, at the following charges:—A single tooth, 10s.; a set, 45s. 6d. Arranged on the most approved principles, and restoring perfect articulation and mastication. At home from Ten till Six P.M. Removed from 60, Newman-street, to 42, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

TEAS at WHOLESALE PRICES.

Good sound Tea	2s. 8d.
Strong Congou	3s. to 3s. 4d.
Fine do., Pekoe kind	3s. 8d.
Fine Pekoe Souchong	4s. 0d.
Very Fine do. do.	4s. 0d.
Finest Lapsang do.	4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.
Good Green Tea	3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.
Hyson kind	4s. 0d.
Fine Hyson	4s. 4d.
Finest do.	4s. 4d.
Fine Young Hyson	4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.
Finest do.	5s. 4d.
Gunpowder	4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.

MANSELL and CO., 2, BUCKLESBURY, Cheapside.
Six pounds of the above forwarded free to all parts of England and Wales.



INVALIDS and CHILDREN every plan, studios of comfort to Invalids, from the cheapest to the most expensive beds, new and second-hand, may now be had on sale or hire, at greatly reduced prices. Children's Carriages, light, strong, easy, and safe; so perfectly secure that children may be entrusted to the most careless with impunity; now in use from the palace to the cottage. A great collection of all kinds of Children's Airing Carriages, at very low prices.
INVALIDS' Manufactory, 29, City-road, Finsbury-square.

INCOME WITHOUT RISK.—The LONDON GENUINE TEA COMPANY, Established November 5, 1818, at 23, Ludgate-hill, are now filling up their list of Agents; and persons desirous of such an appointment, by which many have derived considerable incomes, without risk, during the last twenty six years, are requested to apply to the Company, at their Warehouses, 2, Laurence Pountney-hill, London.

BACON.—J. CRAFT, Philpot-lane, City, offers to the public Bacon of excellent quality, which he receives weekly from a Farmer in Wiltshire, who attends to the feeding and rearing of his Pigs in such a way as to make the Bacon of a most delicious flavour, and which will be sure to suit the most delicate stomach. Sold by the side or half-side at 6d per lb. Sent to any part of town, carriage free.

ALE of very superior quality, brewed entirely from the very best Malt and Hops, and in such proportions as persons of nice palates will be sure to appreciate. Sold in Casks, of 19 and 9 gallons each, at 1s. per gallon. Sent to any part of town, carriage free. Orders by post punctually attended to. Address to the John Bull Brewery Office, No. 20, Philpot-lane, City.

THE SKIN and COMPLEXION.—GOWLAND'S LOTION.—The well-known effects of a Spring temperature upon the Skin and Complexion are pleasingly counteracted by the use of this long-established article, which prevents and removes all impurities and Discolorations of surface, conclusive of its value as a constant appendage of the toilet.—"Rout. Shaw, London," is in white letters on the Stamp. Sold by all Perfumers, &c. Price, 2s. 9d., 5s. 6d., and 8s. 6d.

BIELEFELD'S PATENT QUAAVERSAL GLASS STAND and ALBERT SHAVING GLASS.—Plate Glass Factors, Upholsters, &c., are respectfully informed that Stands for Toilet Glasses, made on a new principle, may now be had at the manufactory, 15, Wellington-street North, Strand, and of most of the respectable upholsters. The principle of the improvements for which this patent has been obtained is perfectly simple. The Stands are very elegant in appearance, most convenient, and agreeable in use, and cannot get out of order.—Papier Maché Works, 15, Wellington-street North, Strand.

BERDOE'S SUPERIOR REALLY WATERPROOF PROCKS for the present season.—An extensive Variety of the above in NEW and greatly improved materials (in lieu of the unsightly rubbish made by Slopsellers), now ready, guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever, and confidently recommended to those who regard a respectable appearance, or wish to avoid disappointment and vexation. FIRST-RATE CLOTHING of every description, upon the lowest terms possible, consistent with transacting and ultimate satisfaction.—W. BERDOE, TAILOR, WATERPROOFER, &c., 69, CORNHILL (north side).

TO PROFESSORS OF MUSIC and DANCING.—A Gentleman, Member of the Royal Conservatory of Music, Paris, wishes to form an ENGAGEMENT with any Professor having an extensive practice, and requiring active exertions, or to enter into Partnership to any such, or elderly persons. The Advertiser's services would be found valuable, having had much experience in tuition, as a Parochial Organist, and also as an orchestral performer on the violin. The Advertiser would be willing to treat with any Gentleman in town or country for an introduction to a connexion. Address F. S., Library, 50, Stamford-street, Blackfriars.

IMPORTANT TO SETTLERS ABROAD.—Families or Gentlemen about to settle abroad can effect a most important saving in FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, by visiting the wholesale Pankhamban Iron Works, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square, where may be seen, at one view, the most extensive stock in the kingdom; embracing every requisite for the drawing-room, dining room, kitchen, and bed-chamber, all warranted of the best rate manufacture, and the price, for cash, affixed to each article.—THORPE, FALLOWS, and Company, 58, Baker-street, Portman square. The Economical Patent Tiro mio Stone is in daily operation.

UNDER the especial patronage of HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, their Royal Highnesses the Princess Sophia, Duchess of Kent, Duchess of Cambridge, and all the Nobility: ARNOLD'S IMPERIAL CREAM, for strengthening, preserving, and promoting the GROWTH of HAIR. It eradicates the dandruff, prevents the hair from changing colour, and will positively promote its growth, if a single root remains.—Prepared only by the Inventor, THOMAS ARNOLD, Hair Dresser and Perfumer in Ordinary to Her Majesty, His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, sold at the Depot, 20, High-street, Kennington, wholesale and retail, in Pots, price 3s. 6d. each, with a Treatise on the Hair enclosed, and by most Perfumers, Hair Dressers, and Medicine vendors.

NELSON'S PATENT OPAQUE GELATINE, Half the Price of Isinglass.—CAUTION: From the increasing demands for NELSON'S OPAQUE GELATINE, many spurious articles are imposed on the Public; to guard against which, and for a protection to purchasers, it is sold in packets only, by most respectable chemists, grocers, and oilmen, in towns and country, at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 15s. each packet, bearing the Patentee's signature. Extract from Dr. Ure's testimonial, June 6, 1840:—"I find Mr. G. Nelson's Patent Opaque Gelatine to be in every way in strength and purity, if not superior, to the best Isinglass, for every culinary purpose; it is entirely free from any impregnation of acid, such as I have found to exist in other kinds of gelatine in the London market." The Opaque Gelatine is an article well adapted for hotels, taverns, cabin use and ship stores, and a safe and profitable commodity for exportation.—Emuette Miller, Warwick: and 14, Bucklersbury.

SCOTTISH UNION INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated by Royal Charter. Capital—Five Millions sterling. GOVERNOR—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF HAMILTON, K.G. LONDON OFFICES: No. 449, WEST STRAND, AND NO. 78, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY. LONDON BOARD: PRESIDENT—RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF MANSFIELD. VICE-PRESIDENT—RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHEFFIELD. DIRECTORS: ROBERT SMITH, Esq., Resident Secretary. Messrs. Coutts & Co., Bankers. Mr. Macleod, Physician. Messrs. Oliver, Dugan, & Lavin, Solicitors. E. W. Duffin, Esq., Surgeon. Samuel Beazley, Esq., Surveyor.

The Scottish Union Insurance Company may be most favourably contrasted with any similar Institution. Unquestionable Security is guaranteed by its subscribed Capital of Five Millions sterling—divide, at its origin in 1824, amongst Five Thousand Proprietors. At the First Division of Profits, which took place at 1st August, 1841, a bonus, averaging Fourteen per Cent. or Two per Cent. per Annum on the Sum Assured, was added to the Policies. A few extracts from the Company's Books at once prove the practical effects resulting from the plan peculiar to this Company.

EXAMPLES OF BONUS.

Profit Policy.	Issued in	Sum Assured.	Total Sum now Payable in the event of Death.
No.		£	£ s. d.
812	July, 1834	4000	4617 3 0
1060	April, 1835	5000	5655 15 0
1153	Nov., 1835	5000	5672 0 0
1237	March, 1836	5000	5678 1 6

The next Division will take place in December, 1846, being a period of Five Years. Specimen of the Rates for assuring £100. Entitling the party to participate in the Profits.

Premium.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Persons not wishing to participate are charged on a Lower Scale.
* A Board of Directors meet every TUESDAY, at Eleven o'clock precisely, to consider proposals, at the Office, No. 449, West Strand, when one of the Company's Medical Officers attends; but Assurances may, if required, be effected on any other day, upon application to the Secretary.
Fire Insurances effected at the usual reduced rates, and Policies may be transferred to this office without extra charge, and on terms very favourable to the assured.
Special risks reasonably charged.
Forms for Proposals, and Prospectus, containing all the necessary particulars, may be had at the Offices, No. 449, West Strand, and 78, King William-street, City.
F. G. SMITH, Secretary to the London Board.

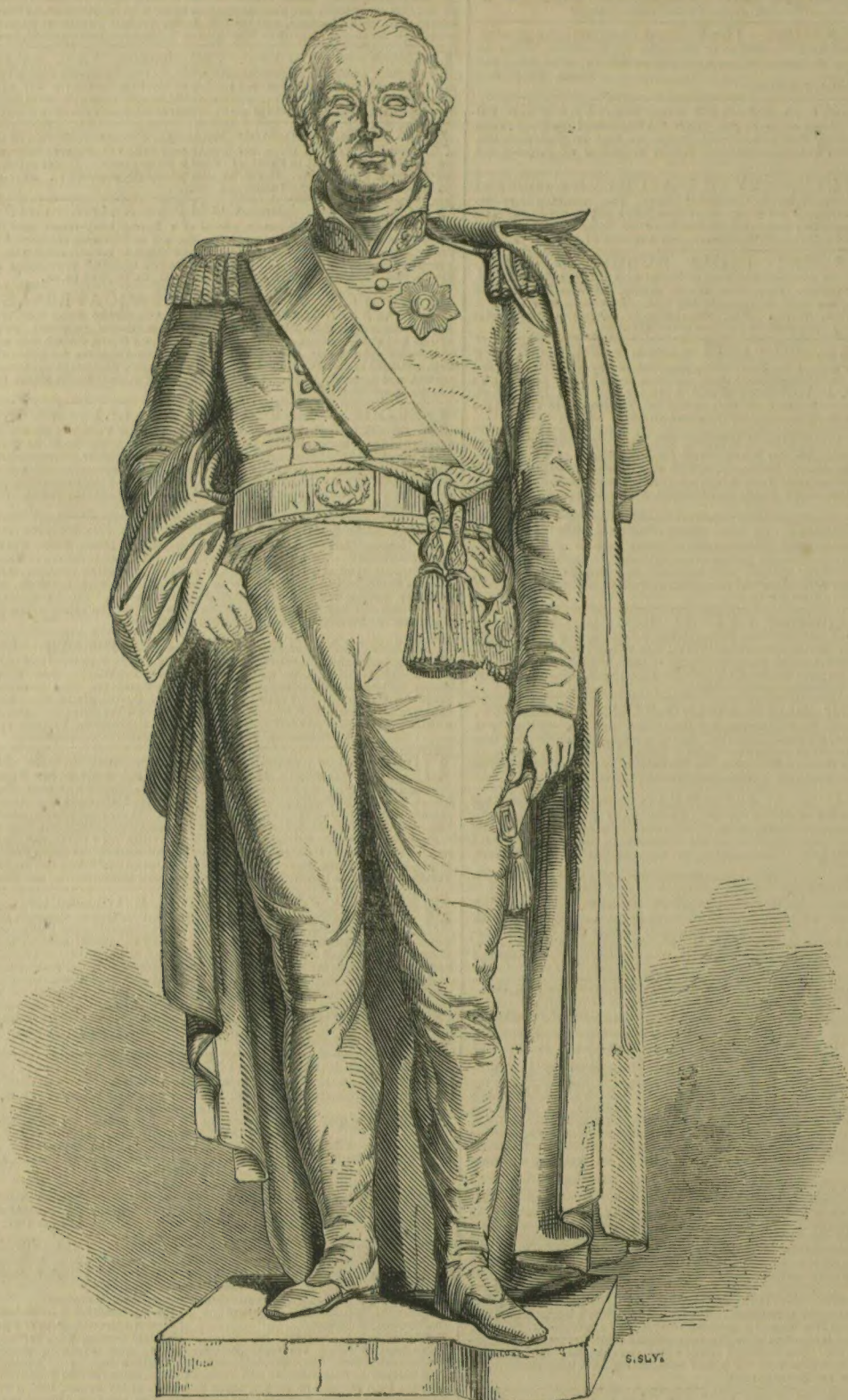
THE SONG OF THE NEEDLE.

The pen of the author may boast of its might,
And the glorious truths which it brings into light;
But what is this wonderful agent to me?
The "NEEDLE" is greater, and ever shall be!
The service I render is every where shown
My handwork decks the gay robe of the throne;
And the peasant's plain dress, though a different garb,
Is wrought by the aid of my sharp-pointed barb;
But the implicit wonder that ever I've done
Are seen at the Ware-house of MOSES and SON.
"Tis here that the "Needle" is daily displayed
In the choicest of costumes that ever were made.
And unless you have taken occasion to view,
You can form no idea what the "Needle" can do.
In the Clothes which I form for this wonderful mart,
I call into practice the very best of my art.
No fault in my work is discernable "here,"
But "firmness" and "beauty" at all times appear.
I should like you to view what wonders I do,
And then you will find what I've said to be true.
Let them laugh at the work of the "Needle" that will,
I can challenge the world with my wonderful skill,
And to give you some notion of what I have done,
Again I refer you to MOSES and SON.

MADE TO MEASURE.

Taglioni, velvet coat and cuffs, lined throughout, from	£0 9 0
Beaver Chesterfield, velvet coat and cuffs, lined throughout, from	0 10 6
Cordingtons, Peltoes, York Wrappers, &c., handsomely trimmed, from	0 15 0
Warm Trousers lined, from	0 4 6
Any pattern Dressing, do. from	0 9 0
Double breasted Winter Vests, from	0 3 6
Dress Coats, edged, &c., from	1 0 0
Frock do. from	1 4 0
Mourning to any extent can be had at five minutes' notice, at the following prices: Men's Suits, Dress Coat, Vest, and Trousers, from	£1 16 0
Boy's do., Jacket, Vest, and Trousers, from	0 15 0
Any article purchased, or ordered, if not approved of, returned, or the money returned.	

CAUTION.—E. MOSES and SON regret being obliged to guard the Public against imposition, as they learn that the unscrupulous-like falsehood of being connected with them, or it's the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion whatever with any other Establishment; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing, should call or send to 184, Minorities, to guard against disappointment, &c.
Observe.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale Woollen Drapers and Outfitters, 184, Minorities, and 56, Aldgate, City, opposite the church.



STATUE OF SIR CHARLES METCALFE. BY BAILY, R.A.

STATUE OF SIR CHARLES METCALFE.

This noble statue of the popular ex-Governor of Jamaica has just been completed by Mr. Baily: it is of pure white marble, somewhat above life size, and cost £2000; and it will be placed upon a suitable pedestal, in the public square of Spanish Town, towards the close of the present year. It is, altogether, a fine work, and must add to the high reputation of the sculptor.

This statue has been voted by the Hon. House of Assembly in Jamaica, as a testimonial of their estimation of Sir Charles Metcalfe's Government. Some time since, Mr. Baily, having completed the

head and face, sent out to Spanish Town a beautiful cast of the same for the approval of the Committee of the House of Assembly, of which the Speaker is Chairman. In one of the Jamaica journals it is stated:—"We understand, from those who have again looked our old friend in the face, that it is an admirable likeness. Indeed, it is said that there does not appear to be any suggestion necessary from the Committee to improve it. The cast is intended by Mr. Baily as a present to his honour the Speaker, who, we have no doubt, will be pleased at being presented with so faithful a likeness of his old acquaintance."

strength and fidelity of his portraits. Endowed by nature with a turn for music and poetry, he was not content to remain in his father-land, where merit is appreciated, but not rewarded, and hastened soon to the mart of the world, London! Here his genius as an author quickly developed itself—producing many works, dramatic and narrative, which sufficiently proved him to be a man of original and versatile powers. The lectures which he has given of late under the title of "Irish Evenings" are replete with interesting anecdotes and vocal illustrations, amongst which we must mention the musical recital of some old Irish airs to his own words. Of all the "national" lectures, we must pronounce Mr. Lover's to be the most humorous and entertaining.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—M. DUPREZ.

The *début* of this distinguished tenor was attended by such infelicitous concomitants, that any other man would have been *au désespoir* on the occasion; but Duprez's claims to admiration are too solidly based to be overturned by any adverse storm which circumstance may bring to assail them; he knows this, and he therefore stood with firmness against it. On each repetition of his *Arnold*, in "Guillaume Tell," his strength became more and more apparent. He is a lesson to many of our English would-be singers, who possess greater physical powers, a lesson which, though gratuitously given to them, should not be overlooked or despised. Duprez is a foreigner, who, not by accident, but design, is acquainted with our language to such a degree of perfection, as (with a little French accent) to enable his auditory to understand every word—nay syllable, he utters! Moreover, he is a great actor—certainly the greatest lyric actor we have seen since the days of Garcia and Ambrogetti—such a man as we should have expected Kean to have been, had he cultivated his voice for vocal instead of verbal eloquence. Duprez's style is severe; he never presumes to insult his author by interpolations of his own, or to pander to the bad taste of a general public by disguising

A pattern of the rarest virtue, which
The pains and learning of some genius cost!

No; Duprez is a singing-actor, *sui generis*, and stands alone in the peculiarity of his greatness—viz., one who looks to sentiment more than sound, to dramatic truth more than clap-trap imposition, and who would rather have the cause of his client-composer unsuccessful

fully advocated by legitimate means, than see it successful, at the outrage of all taste and judgment.

The opera of "The Favorite," our readers will recollect, was produced, last October, at Drury Lane, with Templeton as *Ferdinand*, and Leffler as *Alfonso*; in the present cast Duprez is in his original part (expressly written for him), a substitution, or rather restoration, which exhibits the beauty of the character in its proper light. Stretton is in the place of Leffler, which we regret for many reasons: in the first place he cannot sing the music half so well as his predecessor; he pumps his voice very annoyingly; and in the next, we cannot but think that Leffler has been hardly dealt with. It was no crime to be labouring under a severe hoarseness. Miss Romer with Duprez is not the Miss Romer with Templeton; she has caught inspiration from her present vocal coadjutor, and fairly divides the palm with him. Of the present, the original representative of *Ferdinand*, too much cannot be said in praise. Actor, musician, and vocalist—accomplished alike in all—he certainly vindicates the bold assertion of the play bills, which announce him as "the most eminent tenor in Europe." Rubini may have more delicacy of voice, but there is an insipidity in his manner (we speak comparatively) which almost renders him to be "*vox et præterea nihil*." Mario has a freshness of organ, which, in itself, is delicious, but he pleases on the stage little more than he would in a concert room. Duprez, on the contrary, is an *artiste* of such rare compound, in which passion and identity with the part he would personate are the chief ingredients, that he quite carries us away by a sympathy which the others know not how to create or control.

The scene we illustrate is that in which Ferdinand indignantly renounces the King's favour and proves that a noble mind can undergo any privation but its own self-approval. In this scene Duprez was magnificently effective.

But we should fill our whole paper were we to enter into a minute analysis of his perfections: suffice it to say (and we are not alone in our opinion) that in the last scene there never was anything more tragically beautiful than his acting. In his gaze at the melancholy girl who dies in his arms, there is an admixture of conflicting passions—Fear—Hope—Despair, which, without his accessory of voice, would constitute him a great actor—able to assume the most intense character of our Shakespeare. In that momentary ebullition of abandonment, the passage in the duet, "Joy, joy once more fills my heart," (which was encored) he was most passionately energetic; and in justice to Miss Romer we must say that she was as enthusiastic and great as he. Duprez's stay in England will be short, and we advise every vocalist, nay, every actor, to go and take a lesson from him. What Horace said of writing—

Scribendi rectè sapere est et principium et fons,
may be applied to singing and acting too—which may be freely translated: "the more you know about your business the better."

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

All lovers of graceful agility, or, in other words, elegant dancing, will regret to hear that Carlotta Grisi is about to depart from, or has



MDLLE. CARLOTTA GRISI IN LA ESMERALDA.

already left our shores. The following tributary lines we believe will express the general loss or lessening of enjoyment which is experienced by her absence.

MDLLE. CARLOTTA GRISI.

"And will she not come again?"—SHAKESPEARE.

Farewell! farewell! Terpsichore's daughter!
Buoyant, and graceful, and free—
Ne'er did more beauty come over the water
Than we have worshipp'd in thee!
Light be thy heart as thy own reckless bounding,
Ne'er may it sorrow or sigh,
But while the world with thy fame is resounding,
Turn the sweet light of thine eye
Back to that island where many regret thee,
Many who think thee the first—
Who, if they see thee not, ne'er will forget thee,
But keep in their memory nursed
"The form of a Grace with the mind of a Muse,"
A sylphid they lov'd and unwilling to lose!

W.

NEW MUSIC.

THE FLUTONICON, or Flute Player's Monthly Magazine. G. Gauge and Co., Poultry.
The present number contains airs from Boildieu's opera, "Joan of Arc," tastefully arranged and marked for the instrument.

MELODIES FOR THE MILLION.—New work for all instruments (?) The Musical Bee. Sherwood and Co., Paternoster-row.
This little "Monthly Hive" or "Collection of the 'Choicest Flowers' of Melody," as it calls itself, contains twenty different items; but whether they will suit all instruments or not, is hard to say. They will be found useful to amateurs and young beginners on the flute, violin, &c.

SONG. THE AERIAL STEAM CARRIAGE. Written by J. A. Page, Esq., composed by F. H. L. Pendleton. Smith, Liverpool.
This song is very cleverly written, containing throughout several capital hits. In the last four lines, the author thus expresses his scepticism of the projected scheme:—

"We've seen it described in the papers—and heard
"That in form and in figure it's much like a bird;
"But tho' it has wings, and a fine flowing tail,
"We must think, 'till we see, that it's more like a whale!"

The music is à la John Parry, and very appropriate and effective.

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S. LOVER, ESQ.

This gentleman is a native of the sister country, where he commenced his career as a miniature-painter, in which line he soon became eminent, even surpassing his precursor Robertson in the